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MOEWE IS SAFE IN GERMAN PORT; HAS HUGE BOOTY

Carries M.1,000,000 Gold Bars; 200 British Prisoners On Board

SUNK 15 VESSELS

Laid Mines Round Coast; One Sunk Dreadnought Edward VII

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 5.—A Berlin communique states that the Moewe arrived yesterday in some home port, after a successful cruise, with four British officers, 29 blue-jackets and 166 sailors belonging to merchantmen she has sunk, also one million Marks in gold bars.

The communique gives the names of 15 vessels the Moewe sank or sent into neutral ports. Two new victims are the Saxon Prince (3,470 tons; Prince Line, Ltd, Glasgow) and the French steamer Maroni (3,109 tons; Cie. Generale Transatlantique, Havre).

The communique concludes: "At several points on the enemy coast, the Moewe laid mines, to which, among others, the battle-ship Edward VII was a victim."

FRENCH DECLARE KAISER SEEKS PEOPLE'S FUNDS

Big Effort Not Meant for Victory But to Spread Idea Of German Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 4.—The whole French press is of opinion that the Kaiser is driving the German battalions to the assault on the western front not for victory but in order to induce the rich German bourgeois to drain their coffers to spread the idea of a German peace throughout the world. The French, however, are fighting to win and see in the fury of the German attacks signs of a collapse.

THE D'ASSUMPCAO CASE

A regrettable coincidence of initials may have led our readers to believe that the Mr. d'Assumpcao referred to in our Sunday issue is Mr. Jose C. P. d'Assumpcao, the senior Portuguese assistant of Messrs. Dodwell and Co., Ltd., and an old and much respected member of the community. In order to dispel any such misconception it should be said that the Mr. d'Assumpcao, the alleged author of the pamphlet which makes certain allegations concerning the Portuguese Consul General at Shanghai and other Portuguese officials in the Far East, is Mr. Joao C. P. d'Assumpcao, late of Peking.

Also, we would like to correct a slight error which crept in our report of Saturday's proceedings. D'Assumpcao was not asked to confess to being the writer of the pamphlet in question but merely to state what he knew about it, and he refused to answer any questions put to him, whereupon he was committed for contempt of court, or, in other words, for having disobeyed the Court's order to answer.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Mar. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 9
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza.....Mar. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Mar. 14
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 11
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Mar. 20
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 24
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone....Mar. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 18
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Mar. 20
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore...Mar. 23

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left San Francisco on February 18, was due at Yokohama on March 4 and here on or about March 12, per s.s. Manila Maru.

The French mail of February 6 is due at Hongkong on March 8, and here on March 12. Left Saigon on March 5, per M.M. s.s. Polynesien.

Szechuen Army in Yunnan; Revolters Greatly Alarmed; Gen. Lung Occupies Poyai

Tai Kan Routed in Two-Days' Battle; In Flight with Northerners Close Behind; Many Rebels Slain

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 6.—A despatch from Yunnanfu says that the Yunnanese are greatly alarmed by the report that Szechuen troops along Ningyuan Valley have crossed the Yangtsze and entered Yunnan. The size of the force is unknown.

It is also reported that General Lung Chin-kwang's troops occupied Poyai, on the Kwangsi-Yunnan border.

A despatch from Chengtu confirms the capture of Suifu.

Another official despatch regarding the fighting in Szechuen says that, on the 1st, the Government troops fought the rebels, who numbered about one mixed brigade, under General Tai Kan, at Liuloping and Chingyangshih, where furious fighting lasted for two days. The Government troops in both places were victorious, the rebels suffering heavy losses.

Revolutionaries In Flight

The rebels, unable to offer further resistance, fled in the direction of Tungshi and Kanshui. On the following day the Government troops resumed their pursuit of the rebels.

Peking, March 6.—Official.—A further report from Brigadier-General Feng Yu-hsiang, regarding the capture of Suifu, says that, on the 2nd, the Government troops occupied all important points on the left bank of the Minkiang and made preparations for defence. Meanwhile, a force had been despatched to pursue the rebels.

The latter took up positions along the Chengwu, Tsuiping and other hills on the other side of the river and offered a stubborn resistance to their pursuers. The Government troops captured two hills in the afternoon, after a furious engagement, but the rebels continued to fight fiercely the whole night long, till daybreak, when the Government troops took all the hills in the vicinity of Paitaszu and the city of Suifu was completely in their hands.

1,000 Rebels Slain

Over 1,000 rebels were killed and over a hundred captured. A large quantity of supplies was taken.

An official despatch regarding the fighting in Hunan says that, on the 3rd, a force under Commander Chow Wen-ping marched to attack Kaolingsze. At 8 o'clock in the morning, they met the insurgents, east of Kaolingsze and fighting immediately commenced.

The rebels, who numbered 2,000, occupied a plateau and offered a desperate resistance to the Government troops, who fought steadily and advanced step by step. In the afternoon, a portion of the Government troops, under protection of another force, which had occupied the plateau on the east side, rushed across a river and surprised the rebels.

Two hours later, the rebels fled in the direction of Kangsze and Yenmen. The Government troops pursued them till night fell.

Over 400 of the rebels were killed. The Government troops captured 30 ponies and a large quantity of rifles and supplies.

Capture Suifu Hills

Chengtu, March 4.—The Government troops have captured two hills near Suifu, named Tsaihoshan and Chehsha. They took 45 prisoners and a hundred wounded. Fierce fighting has been taking place a few miles to the west of Luchow.

Nothing much is occurring at Chiklang. Troops are probably being concentrated for an attack.

Chengtu is quiet and foreigners are free to pursue their vocations. The Governor is doing well under difficult circumstances.

Telegraphic communication with Chungking has been restored.

Model Army to Honan

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, March 6.—According to the Chinese press, some detachments of the new model army (Mo-fan-tui) have left Peking to guard important places in Honan, relieving the Seventh Brigade which has been sent to Hunan.

The newly formed Second Army for suppressing the revolution in the south-west will consist of forty thousand men from the provinces of Shantung, Shansi, Chekiang, Fukien, Kiangsu, Hupeh and Anhui.

The rebels, after two days fighting, evacuated Suifu, on the Upper Yangtsze, on March 1 and 2. Their losses are 100 dead and 50 prisoners.

A mandate instructs all civil and military officials to admonish the population not to believe empty rumors and to subordinate their private opinions to the security of their country—a country of 400 millions, which, if all united, would represent a power, while different opinions contain the germs of destruction.

Prince Pu Lun is preparing a report about the work done by the Tsanchengyuan during the last six months.

The Office for Convoking the Lifayuan has informed all Provinces, with the exception of Yunnan and Kweichow, that the Deputies of the new Lifayuan should arrive in Peking before April 25. The travelling expenses for each Deputy have been fixed at one hundred Dollars.

A meeting of the Cabinet, with Lu Cheng-hsiang in the chair, took place last Saturday. It is believed that the organisation of this Cabinet meeting foreshadows the coming responsible Cabinet.

The first sod of the Chefoo-Weihsien railway will be cut on May 1. The expenditure for the construction is estimated at ten million Dollars, of which the Ministry of Communications will contribute one third, the rest being paid by the Provinces.

According to the Kuo-chuan-pao, Lu Cheng-hsiang, Secretary of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs, will submit a memorial to Yuan Shih-k'ai, suggesting the promotion of Hu Wei-te, Chinese Minister to Paris, to an Ambassador.

Find Exploded Shell Among Debris of Fire

French Police Think It Shows Ammunition Was Stored In German's House

The police of the French concession yesterday completed their search of the premises at No. 44 Siccawei Road formerly occupied by Mr. A. Nielsen, a German. They added one find to the eight cases of Hotchkiss shells already discovered. In the debris of the house that had burned on the lot they found an empty artillery shell case of about the same caliber as the shells in the cases. The upper end of this case had been torn away as if it had exploded and it was charred as though it had gone through the fire.

This find is considered important as the police maintain that it tends to show that there were shells in the house.

The pond in which the cases of loaded shells were found was dragged carefully Sunday without any more cases being brought to light. Other ponds in the same garden were also explored without result. No arrests have been made in the affair.

British Admiralty Asking Free Hand

Estimates Are Only Dummies, But Provide for Personnel of 350,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 4.—The naval estimates provide for a personnel of 350,000 officers and men. All the votes are dummies, the same as last year. Thus, the Admiralty is asking for a free hand.

FRENCH SHIP MINED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 3.—The French steamer Lakme (3,117 tons) has been sunk by a mine. There were six casualties.

The Weather

Overcast and cold weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 56.0 and the minimum 34.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 51.4 and 41.2.

MR. WILSON SCORES GREAT WIN; SENATE WITH HIM, 68 TO 14

Resolution Warning U. S. Citizens Off Armed Liners Is Defeated

REJECT PACIFICISM

Senator Williams Says Constant Nagging at President Forces Action

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 3.—The Senate, by 68 votes to 14, has rejected the pro-German resolution. This is a big victory for President Wilson's policy.

President Wilson's victory surpassed expectations. The same vote rejected all resolutions urging a more pacific course towards Germany.

The galleries were crowded and the scenes in the Senate have no parallel since the declaration of war against Spain.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives recommends that the procedure to be adopted in the controversy over armed merchantmen shall be similar to that agreed to by the Senate.

The resolution was moved on the demand of the Hon. William J. Stone, Democrat, Missouri, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations.

The Hon. Thomas P. Gore, Democrat, Oklahoma, introducing the resolution, which warned Americans from traveling on armed merchantmen belonging to belligerent nations, declared that his actuating motive was the report that President Wilson had told the leaders of the Democratic party, at a conference at White House, that war with Germany might not be an evil and might result in advancing civilization by ending the war in Europe this mid-summer.

After Mr. Gore's statement, Senator Stone jumped up and denied what he had said, adding that he did not intend to repeat President Wilson's remarks at the private conference held at White House, because he regarded them as sacred. President Wilson's attitude was that, if a submarine sank armed merchantmen, he would hold Germany strictly accountable for the lawless act and would be disposed to sever relations if Germany persisted and to submit the matter to Congress, which was the war-making body.

Senator Stone stated that he disagreed with President Wilson's attitude, because he considered an armed merchantman equivalent to a warship.

Senator Williams, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, supported the President. He said the time had come to act, owing to the constant nagging of the President by members of Congress who were seeking the support of the German-American vote. He declared that, if they persisted, they would find themselves opposed by every other element of the population.

New York, March 3.—German mendacity in official correspondence is exposed by the fact that Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, gave Secretary of State Lansing affidavits sworn by the crew of the German submarine U. 27 regarding the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic, while now comes the disclosure made by the British Government that the U. 27 was sunk shortly after the Arabic disappeared and all her crew perished. The British possess the submarine's gear.

Athens, March 4.—The Italian steamer Giava has been torpedoed by an Austrian submarine. Fifty-four of the crew have been rescued and brought here.

China to Buy Japan Interests at Hankow

To Facilitate Loan, Samuels Advance Money to Clear Light and Water Plants

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 5.—In connection with the Hankow improvement loan, the total of which, £10,000,000, is not payable till two years after the war, Messrs. Samuel & Co., through the Chartered Bank, have advanced to the Chinese Government Kungfa Taels 213,000, in order to enable the Government to buy out the Japanese from the Hankow waterworks and electricity works, which are security for a loan. The Chinese have agreed to nationalise these enterprises.

Proposal To Issue 50,000 Anglo-Java Vendors' Shares Causes Big Market Slump

Plan Is to Sell Them to Promoters at Tls. 4.50; Market Value of Anglo-Java Estates Depreciated Tls. 1,000,000 by Announcement

Great excitement was caused in the Shanghai share market yesterday, when the statements and proposals contained in the sixth annual report of the Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.—to issue the remaining 50,000 shares of stock at par, Tls. 4.50, to the original promoters of the Company, whereas the market price on Saturday was Tls. 15.50—became public.

Confidence in the rubber market generally was shaken and on all hands severe and even violent criticisms were expressed. Business in shares was practically nil and there was a general slump due to nothing discernible except the issuance of this report, as the latest market advices from London quoted higher prices which should have stimulated activity and strengthened every rubber share on the list.

The London prices for March 3 were: Spot 3s. 7⅛d. to 3s. 7¾d. paid; April to June delivery 3s. 7¼d. to 3s. 7⅝d. paid.

For March 4 they were: Spot 3s. 8d. to 3s. 8⅛d. paid; April to June delivery 3s. 8⅛d. to 3s. 8⅛d. paid.

As a result of the issuance of the statement mentioned, Anglo-Javas, which on Saturday were quoted at Tls. 15.50 buyers, were yesterday quoted at Tls. 13.50 sellers—a depreciation in market value of practically one million taels.

Back of all this, naturally, there is a story. When the Anglo-Java Company was originally floated the prospectus, issued on March 21, 1910, contained the following:

"The actual net price at which these valuable properties are being acquired from the present proprietors is Guilders 1,494,000 or £124,500. This sum, as mentioned represents the actual purchase price and is free from any profits or commissions or underwriting fees. The promoters are receiving no promotion profit whatsoever but stipulate for the right of taking up at par all of the reserve capital of the company amounting to £25,000 *at the time when such stock is issued.*"

Fortunes Made At Flotation

It would be well to note here that while the promoters laid claim to the right to take up 50,000 shares at par (Tls. 4.50) in consideration of their making no profit on the purchase price, it will be remembered that this Company was floated during the boom of 1910 and the promoters had the control of the issue of 450,000 shares which reached enormously inflated values—many times above par, yielding fortunes to all the men concerned.

The shares of this company had the widest and the wildest inflation of all the boom propositions. Many thousand shares changed hands at over Tls. 50 and some even above Tls. 70 so that at this late date no-one concerned with this original flotation and the control of the issuance of the shares can or should complain of lack of payment for any services rendered in that flotation.

There seems to be some doubt as to the justice of the present proposal to issue these 50,000 shares. If Messrs. Wattie and Co. have an iron-clad agreement that entitles them at this late day to demand and receive 50,000 shares at Tls. 4.50 which on Saturday had a market value of over Tls. 15 per share, why the following explanation, which, if not shifty, at least must be described as lacking in that candor which the shareholders and the public must feel they are entitled to expect from the management and directorate of these estates?

Directors' Explanation

"In connection with the foregoing recommendation regarding the final dividend, your Directors have to report that in order to provide cash funds for the payment of same and to supply the Working Capital required to meet the estimated Capital Expenditure during 1916, the possible acquisition of further land, for which the Directors are now in treaty, and to finance the harvesting of the increasing crops, they consider it necessary and desirable to give effect to the agreement entered into with the Vendors on the flotation of the Company—notice of which agreement was given in the Company's Prospectus—and to issue to the Vendors the remaining 50,000 shares in the Company at par."

It is probable that someone erred in drafting the original agreement under which the management and directorate now propose to act; that instead of Wattie and Co. having the option to demand and receive at any time within a fixed period these 50,000 shares, which was no doubt their intent, the agreement provides as it reads in the prospectus, "at the time when such stock is issued."

Therefore, if the company does not issue these shares, the promoters, unless there is some more definite contract than that set forth in the prospectus, have no rights in the premises. If this is the case then what explanation can, or will the directors make to their employers, the shareholders, and to the general public, for announcing at this time, the gift to the promoters of over Tls. 500,000?

High Selling Commissions

All the benefits accrued since 1910 have fallen into the lap of Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co. It is only natural to assume that they made huge fortunes out of the flotation of the company. Further, a house has been established in London which has been drawing what would appear from the accounts to be abnormally high selling commissions and charges. From the accounts we find that the sales for 1915 from the Limberg estates, alone, amounted to Florins 1,082,118.09 and that the agency fees and selling commissions, London and Shanghai, were Florins 66,391.66, or nearly seven per cent, in addition to which there are further contributions which go largely to the support of the Shanghai branch. And the shareholders are now informed that "an agreement was concluded in June, 1915, with Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co., Ltd., by which the company secures the services of this firm as Secretaries in Shanghai and Agents in Java and London for a period of 10 years."

It must be assumed that there was no great difficulty in securing the services of this firm, and as this agreement no doubt requires confirmation by the shareholders at the coming meeting this subject will be well looked into, especially that part binding the company hand and foot for 10 years.

The London agency should be able to hold on to this valuable business by giving good service at least as cheaply as others.

In September, 1910, Messrs. Wattie and Co. issued a circular looking to the reorganization of this company into a London corporation, which proposition was voted down at a meeting on the 22nd of September, 1910. At that time no mention was made by Wattie and Co. of their rights to the 50,000 shares and had the scheme gone through the liquidation of the old company naturally would have wiped out this agreement.

On September 11, 1913, Wattie and Co. issued another circular explaining the non-payment of an interim dividend owing to the lack of cash. At that date Anglo-Javas were quoted at 6.75, sellers. Why did not the directors and the promoters at that time issue the 50,000 shares?

Suspend Operations

At the outbreak of the war in August, 1914, Wattie and Co. practically suspended all operations, which action entailed a loss of several months' output. This was due to a mistaken idea of conservatism, for they figured that the rubber business would be affected adversely and they wanted to husband their resources. At that time the market price of Anglo-Javas was about Tls. 5. Why did they not issue the 50,000 shares then and continue tapping as most of the other Shanghai companies did?

The general understanding in well informed circles is that if the affairs of this company were conducted on a proper business basis there would never have been any excuse for the present action of the management and the Board of Directors.

It is the custom in nearly, if not all, estates to draw against ship-

(Continued on Page 11)

VIOLENT CONFLICT OPENS THE SECOND PHASE AT VERDUN

Germans Are Everywhere Repulsed, With Enormous Casualties

TAKING DEFENSIVE

French Hold Strongly Outskirts of Douaumont; Vaux Ringed with Dead

INFANTRY INACTIVE

Kaiser Is Relying On Big Guns; Loses Several Woevre Trenches

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 5.—A semi-official review of the fighting at Verdun says that the second phase is beginning. The enemy renewed their violent attacks, which were everywhere repulsed, with enormous losses. The few days respite was used to the utmost advantage by the French General Staff and the issue is awaited with absolute confidence.

Apart from the battle of Verdun, the enemy are manifesting an intention to assume the defensive. There was a resumption of fighting on Thursday night and Friday.

It was most violent on the Douaumont sector, where the village is still being disputed. This affair is only an episode in the gigantic struggle, which is marked by inevitable fluctuations, but nothing has occurred to shake our confidence of its victorious issue.

The situation before Verdun is stationary and satisfactory. The enemy are fiercely, but fruitlessly, endeavoring to dislodge us from the outskirts of the village of Douaumont, which we hold strongly.

The Germans plastered the sector between Bois Haumont and Douaumont with shells of all calibers, but were unable to gain an inch of ground. This failure to make any progress justifies the increase of our confidence of victory.

It is stated that the 500 Brandenburg troops at Douaumont are obtaining their supplies by a path through a coppice.

'Redoubled Ferocity'

It is officially reported: North of Verdun, the German artillery was extremely violent on both banks of the Meuse. The German infantry renewed their attacks, with redoubled ferocity, in the region of Douaumont and in the village north-west of that fort and, after a series of fruitless attempts, were able to make some advance. Fighting continues across the single village street.

The village of Vaux, east of Douaumont, was furiously attacked at the same time from the north and north-east. All these assaults broke down, the Germans hastily retreating, leaving heaps of corpses in our barbed wire.

The Germans intensely bombarded Woevre throughout the night. French curtain-fire prevented their attacks debouching.

The French commander at Verdun is General Petain, who was on the eve of retiring with the rank of Colonel when the war broke out. Physically he is very active and he is adored by his soldiers.

The official communique issued on Friday afternoon was identical with the earlier official report, but added: German attacks at Vaux were shattered by our curtain-fire and machine guns. German artillery was active at Malancourt and Haucourt. A weak enemy attack in Lorraine was easily scattered.

French Recovering At Douaumont

The communique in the evening reported: North of Verdun, there was hot fighting near the village of Douaumont. We hold the upper part of the knoll on the northern slope of which the village is situated. A sharp counter-attack enabled us to regain our ground close to the village.

The bombardment continued very violently west and east of the Meuse and also in Woevre. Our artillery concentrated its fire on the enemy's gathering points, particularly near Beaumont, where a column on the march was shattered.

In Upper Alsace, we attacked east of Seppois and captured several elements of trenches on the right

bank of the Great Largus. A counter-attack made by the enemy failed to dislodge us from the conquered ground.

We bombarded the enemy's cantonments in Belgium and their works at Neuville, Berry-au-Bac and the Argonnes. A strong German patrol attacked a post north of the Aisne, but was repulsed.

Adjutant Navarre brought down his sixth German aeroplane near Douaumont. Both the aviators were wounded and captured.

The communique yesterday afternoon reported: The bombardment on various sectors in the region of Verdun continued fairly active during the night, but the Germans attempted no infantry action. The enemy exploded a mine at Lespargos, but were unable to occupy the crater.

Maxims Hold Germans Back

The communique in the evening stated: North of Verdun, there was a very violent cannonade all day, on the left of the Meuse, at Hill 304 and the Hill Oie. The enemy on the right of the Meuse, after intensely bombarding Haudromont Wood, east of Poivre Hill, delivered an attack, which was stopped by our machine-gun and rifle fire.

The Germans in the morning succeeded in gaining a footing in the village of Douaumont, from which we had driven them the previous evening, by a counter-attack. Desperate fighting continues for possession of the village, with an alternating ebb and flow.

There was moderate artillery activity in Woevre. We captured several elements of trenches in Lorraine, near Thiaville Ponds, taking some prisoners, two machine-guns and a trench mortar.

An attempt made by the enemy to expel us from a crater in Artois was repulsed. We bombarded the enemy's works in the Argonnes, destroying some shelters.

Struggle Is Extended

The communique this afternoon reported: In the region of Verdun, the struggle, which hitherto has been localised to the village of Douaumont, has extended. The Germans, at dusk yesterday, very vigorously attacked our lines from Bois Haudromont to Fort Douaumont. Their attacks were repulsed by our curtain-fire and rifle-fire.

The bombardment continued the whole night long, with the same intensity, on the whole front eastward of the Meuse and westward of Mort Homme and Cote de Loie.

At Lombartzyde, our artillery wrecked the German trenches. In the Argonnes, our batteries fired numerous salvoes on the enemy trenches and communications, starting a fire at Boureuilles.

The communique in the evening reported: Our batteries effected the destruction of the wire before the enemy's works north of Soissons. They bombarded the enemy's works at various places in the Argonnes.

There was a very violent bombardment north of Verdun, notably between Bois Haudromont and Fort Douaumont. The enemy, however, did not renew the attack.

There was no change at the village of Douaumont, of which we hold the immediate outskirts. A German attack on our advanced positions in the wood east of Vacher-au-Ville was completely repulsed.

There was a heavy bombardment in Woevre, in the region of Fresnes and east of Haudromont. Our artillery was very active along the whole front and cannonaded the enemy marching north of Vacher-au-Ville, near Bois Fosses and on the outskirts of Louvemont.

A French aeroplane, last night, dropped several bombs on to the station of Conflans, where there was very great activity.

Germans Improve Lines

London, March 5.—An official communique issued in Berlin claims that 1,000 prisoners and 6 guns were captured in the fight for Douaumont village and that the Germans improved their lines southward and westward of the village.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday: We consolidated the positions taken yesterday, which include some 200 yards of the enemy's original trenches. The prisoners taken now amount to 5 officers and 249 men.

Last night, we exploded five mines near the Hohenzollern Redoubt and occupied the craters, one of which contained the enemy's main mining-shaft. A hostile bombing attack was repulsed. There was considerable artillery activity today on both sides in this neighborhood.

The communique yesterday reported: During the night, there was sharp grenade-fighting for mine craters north-east of Vermelles. All the craters remained in our hands.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports today: Grenade-fighting continued last night in the craters north-east of Vermelles. The enemy were active at Loos and north-east of Ypres.

The situation in the vicinity of the Ypres-Commines canal was quiet. We retain the ground gained on the 2nd.

The Paris correspondent of the Times states that the French casualties in the first shock at Verdun amounted to 30,000 men killed, wounded and missing.

Brilliant British Action

Reuter's special correspondent at British headquarters states that the re-capture of the "International Trench" and the bluff on Ypres salient, on the 2nd, was an even more brilliant action than was at first thought. The Germans had feverishly consolidated themselves in the position.

The assault of the British infantry was delivered at 4.30 in the morning. The Germans were discovered packed in dugouts and craters, hiding from the terrible artillery preparation. Five officers and 250 men were taken prisoners. Our casualties were surprisingly light.

Several counter-attacks have since been attempted by the enemy, but they have all failed, with heavy loss. The ever-increasing power of our resources has been clearly manifested. This two days' fighting has been more costly to the enemy than any recent action on the British front.

Melbourne, March 4.—Crowds at the newspaper offices await the communiques concerning the fighting at Verdun. They express intense admiration for the bravery displayed by the French troops.

British Re-enter Bastion Captured by the Germans

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, March 3.—Western theater. —South-east of Ypres, on the canal, the British entered the position called the Bastion, which the Germans had taken from them on February 13th. The British also reached, on a small front, the already mentioned trenches, from which, however, they were immediately ejected.

In some parts of the Bastion, the British are still maintaining some ground. South of La Bassee canal, the enemy's blastings caused active hand-to-hand fighting before the German front.

In the Champagne, at some places, the enemy's artillery increased its fire to a great violence. In the Bolante forest, north-east of Lachalade, in the Argonnes, a French partial attack was easily repulsed.

On the heights east of the Meuse, the Germans, after a strong artillery preparation, cleaned the village of Douaumont and advanced their lines west and south of this village and the armored fortress into better positions. The Germans took more than 1,000 prisoners and 6 heavy guns. German aviators successfully bombed the French troops within the fortress district of Verdun.

Immelmann Scores Again

Lieutenant Immelmann, east of Douai, shot down a British biplane with 2 officers, one of whom was killed, while the other was seriously wounded. This is the ninth aeroplane brought down by Immelmann.

Eastern theater.—Patrol engagements have occurred on the Duena, east of Friedrichstadt and the Servetshe and Schara fronts.

Headquarters, March 4.—Western theater.—The fighting south-east of Ypres has come to a temporary standstill. The position which the Germans held before February 14th remains firmly in German hands. The British hold the Bastion.

The lively firing in the Champagne was continued yesterday. In the Argonnes, a feeble attack of the enemy failed.

The French, on both sides of the Meuse, increased their artillery activity and, after an enormous fire, of long duration, attacked the village of Douaumont and the German positions connected with it. The French were repulsed, partly in hand-to-hand fights and suffered serious losses, besides losing 1,000 unwounded prisoners.

According to the counting made during the cleaning of the battlefields, the booty made by the Germans since February 22nd increased by 37 cannon and 75 machine-guns, making a total of 115 cannon and 160 machine-guns.

Near Obersept, north-west of Pflrt, the enemy tried, without success, to re-conquer the positions taken by the Germans on February 13th. In the first rush, the French entered some sections of the German trenches, which were, however, immediately cleaned by German counter-attacks.

Germans Break Up Attacks

The German curtain-fire hindered the development of repeated attacks at most places. The enemy were forced to withdraw to their positions, losing many dead and wounded and more than 80 prisoners.

Eastern theater.—In a small engagement, the Russians were ejected from their positions near Absevitsh, north-east of Baranovitch.

Berlin, March 3.—The German Admiralty reports: The French man-of-war which, on February 8th, was sunk off the Syrian coast, was not the Suffren, but the armored cruisor Amiral Charnier (4,800 tons, launched 1893) as reported by the returned submarine.

German submarines sank 2 French auxiliary cruisers and a British patrol boat.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram. —Vienna, March 4.—Russian theater.—Russian attempts to cross the river Ikva, in the Dubno district, failed. The Russian offensive, repeatedly mentioned by the enemy's press, which is said to be progressing on the Dniester and at Czernovitz, is an invention. The Austro-Hungarian front at these places has suffered no modification for half a year.

Balkan theater.—The situation is unchanged. The total number of Italian guns taken in Durazzo is 34, while the number of rifles amounts to 11,400.

Official Turkish telegram.—Turkish headquarters, March 2.—South Arabian theater.—In the recently reported engagement near Dafiuch, between Sheikh Otman and Laksh, the British lost one hundred dead, among whom are a British General and the leader of the landing corps. Some of the tribes living on the coast from Aden to Hadramut, after the battle of Dafiuch, offered submission to the Turkish Government. Now the districts east and west of Aden are under Turkish domination, while the British influence in Aden and Sheikh Otman has decreased considerably.

Hear Cannonade 300 Kilometers

Berlin, March 3.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst states: Reports from Marburg state that the cannonade of Verdun was perfectly audible in Marburg and Ziegenhain on Saturday, February 26, between 4 and 5 p.m., even indoors with the windows shut. The distance between Verdun and Ziegenhain is about 300 kilometers.

Correspondents at the west front summarize the present situation as follows: From February 21 to March 1 altogether 170 square kilometers of ground have been gained, which is four times as much as the French gained in their whole offensive in the Champagne last autumn. The foreground north and east of Verdun is now in German hands.

The radius of the German action from the north to south-east has thus been shortened by several kilometers. The German tactics persistently evade all possibilities of great human losses; consequently they avoid direct storming and replace it by constant collaboration of all arms.

The result is that the whole advance consists of a series of tidal waves, each of which has brought gains during the last days. The correspondents once more emphasize the fact that all gains were obtained with comparatively insignificant losses.

Major Moraht, commenting upon the battle of Verdun, points out the fact that the Germany attack lasted uninterruptedly from February 21 to 29, while the enemies generally held the opinion that the Germans had no force for anything superior to a real attack. From the interpretation of the military experts of the Entente, that the Germans only conquered some ruins without any military importance, it cannot be implied that the Germans are in Douaumont, that they dominate the district between the Meuse, Dieppe, Abaucourt and Bonzee and further, that the defensive front of Verdun in the north and the east has been reduced by about 50 square kilometers.

Admit French Bravery

This fact, however, is of excellent advantage to German attacks, for a German concentric artillery fire and the employment of the German troops. Moraht compares with the results the statement of the Paris paper Figaro of February 29: "The Germans have not gained one inch of territory." Moraht admits the bravery of the French troops who faced the iron grips and flaming cannon: "A race of military value perishes before Verdun or drags itself home crippled."

Reuter is trying to discredit the German report about the instructions given by the British Admiralty to British armed merchantmen. Reuter asserts that armed merchantmen were instructed never to attack submarines or other men-of-war, except for defence.

It is useful to compare with this assertion the text of the "Instructions regarding submarines, applicable to vessels carrying a defensive armament," as found on board the British steamer Woodfield. These instructions read literally as follows:

"Defensively armed vessels should generally follow the instructions for ordinary merchant ships. In submarine waters, means should be kept in instant readiness.

"If a submarine is obviously pursuing a ship by day and it is evident to the master that she has hostile intentions, the ship pursued shall open fire in self-defence, notwithstanding the submarine may not have committed a definite hostile act, such as firing a gun or torpedo. In view of the great difficulty in distinguishing a friend from an enemy at night, fire should not be ordered after dark unless it is absolutely certain that the vessel fired at is hostile.

"Before opening fire, British colors should be hoisted. It is essential that fire should not be opened under neutral colors."

"Do not say words in the Duma in the name of the Poles that could be used against old Polish dreams, against all traditions inherited from former Polish generations." Thus the newspaper Dziennik Petrogradski in Petrograd addresses three Polish members of the Duma who remained in Petrograd. The paper states that these three delegates ought not to be considered as representatives of all Poland, since the majority of the Polish politicians come from the districts occupied by the Germans, thus expressing by their actions that they do not agree with the words of those who stayed in Petrograd.

The paper further states that the Polish political club, Kolo, in Petrograd, for this reason lost more than half its members, who are all at home in Poland, out of reach of the Russian authorities.

PROVIDENCE PRO-ALLIES JOURNAL OFFICE BURNED

Explosion Aids in Causing Considerable Damage; Police Suspect Incendiary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Providence (Rhode Is.), March 3.—Considerable damage has been done by a fire and an explosion in the premises of an anti-German newspaper, The Journal. The police attribute the outbreak to incendiarism.

AFRICAN EXPEDITION MAKES BIG CAPTURES

33,000 Rounds of Ammunition, 50 Camels and Much Food; Five Chiefs Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, March 4.—In the fighting on the western frontier, on the 26th of last month, our officer casualties included one South African killed and five wounded, one Dorset Yeomanry officer killed and one wounded. The enemy's casualties were heavy.

33,000 rounds of ammunition, 50 camels and large quantities of dates were captured, together with 29 prisoners, among whom were five chiefs. Sidi Barrani was reoccupied on the 28th, after having been in the hands of the enemy for three months.

PORTUGUESE CARNIVAL

The annual Carnival festivities are now being observed by some members of the Portuguese community in Hongkew. On Sunday night the "Tuna Portuguesa" the local Portuguese amateur string band, under the direction of Mr. P. M. Lobo, led a large number of masqueraders in a march through the principal streets in the Northern district. They were greeted by uproarious bombardments of fire-crackers and glares of red and blue lights from the houses of various friends as they passed.

The celebrations were continued last night, the parade winding up at No. 21, North Szechuen Road; and will be concluded with another reunion this evening, the next starting point being No. 14, Quinsan Road.

A second group of carnivalists met last night at the Shanghai Lusitano Club, where, to the accompaniment of an orchestra, the masqueraders danced up to a late hour.

Portuguese Seize More German Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 3.—Lloyd's Bombay representative cables that all the German steamers lying in Marmagao have hoisted Portuguese flags and their crews have been interned.

Assassin Attempts Enver Pasha's Life

Young Turk Leader Wounded; Kaiser Urged To Re-inforce Constantinople

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, March 4.—Diplomatic advices have been received that Enver Pasha has been wounded in an attempt on his life. In view of the gravity of the situation, the Duke of Mecklenburg has telegraphed to the Kaiser, urging the despatch of re-inforcements to Constantinople.

London, March 5.—There is no further news from Athens concerning Enver Pasha, but a Berlin message saying that he is visiting the holy places in Palestine is significant. If the news of the attempt on his life is true, it is likely to have most important consequences.

Sensational information has reached a private source that the Turks are removing the mines in the Dardanelles, preparatory to re-opening the Straits.

Visit to Holy Land

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, March 4.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst states: Reports from Constantinople state that Enver Pasha, accompanied by the Commander of the 4th Turkish army, Djemel Pasha, has arrived in Jerusalem. The Ulemas of Palestine, the Sheikhs of the different sects and other prominent persons received Enver Pasha.

Prayers were held for the victory of the Moslems. Enver Pasha also visited the heads of the Christian societies. The great church of Alkamame was richly adorned and the big bell was rung, which is done only on the occasion of great solemnities.

Prayers were held for the welfare of the Turkish Empire and the triumph of right. The whole population enthusiastically hailed Enver Pasha and triumphal arches were erected in all quarters.

Scandinavia Ministers Invited to Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, March 3.—The King of Denmark has invited the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of Norway, Sweden and Denmark to meet at Copenhagen. This is a natural continuation of the meeting of the Scandinavian Kings at Malmoe in 1914.

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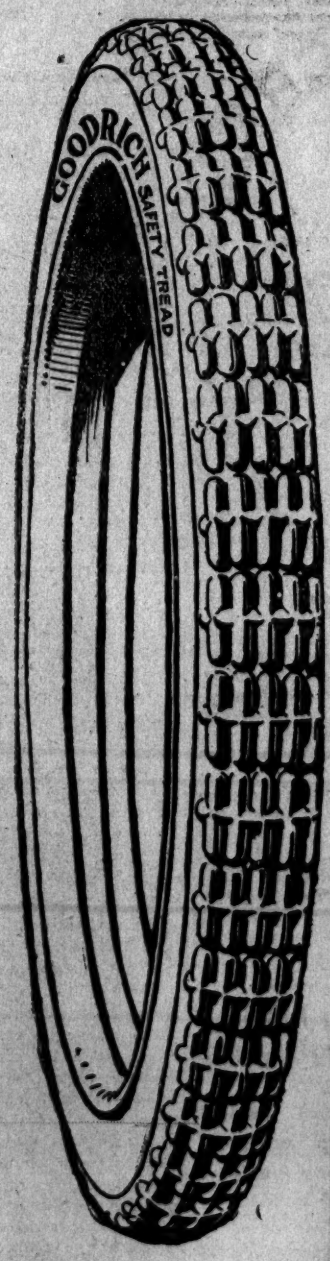

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SELF-SEEING IN BERLIN; A STUDY OF SENTIMENT

Discussion of Belgium, the Lusitania, and Anti-American Propaganda

FEELING IN TWO PHASES

Admitting Legality of Trade In Ammunition, Is It Emotionally Neutral?

By Garet Garrett

Berlin, January 1.—"As Huns," says Excellenz, the host, stabbing himself with the word, "we fooled the world for a long time. Then how suddenly it found us out!"

This is the beginning of an after dinner conversation. Imagine that there are present, besides yourself, a member of the Reichstag, two members of the Foreign Office staff, a Commerzienrat, an editor, a soldier, and a professor who is writing an essay to prove that when people invent atrocity tales against their enemies they reveal their own characteristic cruelties. Excellenz, continuing, casts out the irony and asks directly: "Did our American friends believe that we could change over night and become Huns, indeed? How could they turn on us so, knowing us as they did? That is not what should happen in friendship. Why did your sympathies desert us? We wonder if you ever believed in us at all."

It is easy to tell a German the truth, especially the truth about himself. He respects it, almost morbidly, and the more it burns the more respectfully will he receive it. Therefore, there is almost no excuse for those Americans and German-Americans who since the beginning of the war have been going about in Germany saying false and futile things, out of spite, out of malice and ignorance, or out of a shallow desire to be ingratiating. Therefore, too, all the greater need has been for those who could to tell the truth, and say: "In view of what has happened it could not be different. The Americans are a sentimental people. Their sympathies are strong and volatile, controlled not otherwise than by the authority of feeling. The fact for Germany to face is not that the attitude of a certain Administration at Washington is thus or so, but that the sympathies of the American people run actively against Germany."

"But why? Tell us why?"

There Was Belgium

"In the beginning there was Belgium. Now"——

"But have you not read the antebellum letters of the Belgian diplomats from all the capitals of Europe? Have you not"——

"No, no. This is not to debate the Belgian question. It is both too late and too soon for that. What we are trying now to account for is the state of feeling in the United States. In the beginning there was Belgium. Americans heard only the cry of a people in pain, whose mortal sin was to have been in the way. There were those who desired then that the United States should intervene. The violation of Belgium, whatever else you may say for it, produced moral sentiments very damaging to Germany's cause. That was instant. Then came endless reports of German cruelties—some of them, let us say, necessary, some unnecessary, all of them deplorable from every point of view.

"But surely," interrupts the Host, "intelligent people may agree not to believe atrocity tales, or, if they must believe them, then to remember that they are not typical."

"Yes, but we are talking about emotions. At last came the Bryce report on German frightfulness in Belgium. Lord Bryce is a very eminent person. He is regarded in the United States with great respect and real affection. His word would be accepted without question. Could anybody suppose that the author of 'The Holy Roman Empire,' the most sympathetic critical understanding in the English language of the German errand on earth, would consciously put upon Germany an undeserved stigma? The Bryce report produced a profound impression in the United States. It was furnished by the British Government to the American papers weeks ahead of the date of 'release,' so that there was plenty of time to prepare it for publication, and it received tremendous circulation. For a great majority of people it put the seal upon all that had been said of German cruelty in war. After that it was harder for neutrals to find the words with which to combat the unneutral trend of American thought. The German Government also investigated what had taken place, and in due time made its report. It was a dignified performance. It was an important document in rebuttal. There are many who hold it to be intrinsically a stronger document than the Bryce report. But what did the German Government do with it? A summary of the introduction was furnished to the press—a few hundred words. The physical existence of the report itself was unknown. One day the Berlin correspondent of a Chicago newspaper saw a copy of it on a desk in the Foreign Office. 'Hello!' he said, 'what's that?' 'Why, that's the answer to the Bryce report,' he was told. He asked for a copy, and was allowed to take that one. It was already old. He posted it to his newspaper, which, some weeks later, printed considerable extracts. Other papers reprinted from that paper meagre extracts. The total publicity of the German report, as compared with that of the Bryce report, was nil. Therefore, it is correct to say that the Bryce report on German frightfulness in Belgium stands uncontroverted in the minds of American people. Do you know what that means?"

"We have never known how to do these things," says your host. "We have made many stupid mistakes. Yes, we see what that means."

The Lusitania

"Then there was the Lusitania. One has to come to Germany to learn that the sinking of the Lusitania was regarded by the German people in two ways—in one way with a kind of military satisfaction and in another way with human horror. For three days Americans waited in tense anxiety for some word of how the tragedy had touched the German people. The moral quality of the act would be determined not by the formal expressions of the German Government so much as by the attitude of the German people. But the German Foreign Office would not allow the American correspondents to say that one side of the German character, the side Americans especially knew, disapproved of the act because if that were said the world might think the German people were disloyal to the Government. So of that human feeling we received not one hint; but later, through sources over which Germany had no control, we heard that at the news of the Lusitania's destruction people went cheering and exulting through the streets of Berlin."

"And you believed that!" exclaims your host. "That is what we cannot understand—that you should believe such things. You had Germans among you. You had many citizens of German blood. They could have told you how the sinking of the Lusitania would be regarded by Germans. They knew the German character and its natural reactions. But perhaps you would not have believed them."

Perhaps not, in view of what happened. Who shall wonder at it? The sinking of the Lusitania was cheered in New York, in Chicago, in St. Louis, and in Cincinnati, both vocally and in print, by friends of Germany who in combating anti-German feeling became much more German than Germans, in Germany. They behaved very badly."

States of Feeling

Excellenz, the host, is silent. Several others press at once for a hearing on the logic of the case. The facts—what of the facts? Is it true that the American people condemned Germany on the pleadings of emotion, without reference to the facts?

"Let us stick to feeling," you say. "That is the subject, is it not—the state of feeling in the United States toward Germany? Though the facts were altogether as Germany relates them, though they justified the act to the reason of the world, yet the sinking of the Lusitania would remain characterized as a colossal political blunder, because of its effect upon feeling. Until then it had been thought unneutral for the United States to buy the bonds of its ammunition customers. Until then American sympathies were accessible to argument. The change was sudden. After the sinking of the Lusitania Wall Street opened its doors to Anglo-French bonds. Many of the same people who had denounced the sale of ammunition for profit were now for giving it in enormous quantities. And the heart was closed. Such were the political consequences of the sinking of the Lusitania. They might have been far worse. If for one day had been lost, besides the neutrality of the heart, the neutrality also of the head, there would now be war between the United States and Germany."

This statement is received in silence, but with perfected understanding. "Yes, politically it was a great blunder," says your Host at length. "That may be. You are probably right. What else?

"You complain that Americans do not take the trouble to know what is going on in Germany. Neither do you know what is taking place in the United States. German sympathizers by their attack upon life and property have produced a state of feeling which you know nothing about. It is not so much that these activities are pro-German as that they are anti-American."

"But surely," several Germans protest at once, "you cannot suppose that the German Government has any knowledge of these things. That is the lawlessness of individuals."

"It is lawlessness in the name of the German cause, undisavowed by the German Government or German sympathizers, and it tends to associate the cause with violence."

"But that is something we cannot help. If feeling is so easily misled in the United States, what can the German Government do? No sane person believes that the German Government would provoke disloyalty among American citizens. That would be fatal to the German cause."

"So it was. The German Government sent Dr. Dernburg to the United States to carry on pro-German propaganda. He began at once to talk of an uprising of Irish-Americans and of German-Americans. We should see what would come of our anti-Germanism. We were sitting on a volcano and didn't know it."

Dr. Dernburg

At this every German lifts his hands in despair. He knows all about it. There is nothing to add. The Dernburg propaganda in the United States, he admits, was an inconceivable blunder. Possibly Dr. Dernburg would say so himself, now that he sits in quiet detachment at Grunewald, near Berlin, with a perspective that no propagandist could ever hope to command. It is easy to see what happened to him. In the United States he was always on the impulse of combating something; therefore he leaned forward and was out of poise. No longer a propagandist, he has recovered his vertical habits of thought and is in private life a fairly impartial critic of both American and German affairs.

The German company is thoughtful. There is still another thing; you break the silence with it. "And then those Zeppelin raids?" you say. "Nobody in Germany knows how frightful they are. The Zeppelin crews cannot tell what damage they have done. You have to wait for the English papers, and the English keep a lot of it out of the papers, in order to cheat you of your satisfaction. Therefore, you never know how ghastly the business is. We get it in the United States from people who have witnessed it."

You suddenly find resistance. Justification of the Zeppelin raids bursts all around. They are essentially retaliatory. The English and French began it. The world is a shrieking hypocrite. It goes into spasms of horror when the Germans drop bombs on London, but says almost nothing when the English and French drop their bombs on German towns, once even on a royal castle, killing innocent noncombatants on numerous occasions. The only thing is that German bombs are more effective. Is that what the world holds against Germany? Why is it a greater atrocity to drop bombs on London than on Stuttgart?

"Intrinsically," you say, "it is no worse. And yet, the effect upon the world's imagination is bound to be very much greater. Technically and legally it is the same; but in degree and in feeling it is very different." There is no protest, perhaps owing to the utter inability of a German to imagine the world loving London more than he loves Stuttgart or any other town of Deutschland, and you are tempted to phrase the moral, "A people could not afford to be always technically right and emotionally wrong; sure only of its facts and unmindful of the feelings. The world would never understand."

Turning the Argument

That was too easy to say. You ought to have distrusted it for that reason alone. You remember instantly that it is not safe to fling philosophy about carelessly in a German company.

"Perhaps it is so," says Excellenz, the Host. "But tell me, do you really hold that your trade in ammunition with our enemies is neutral?"

It is now your turn to take thought. The argument lies clearly in your mind. It is technically neutral; the facts are all yours. But you have been insisting upon the spirit as well as the letter of conduct. And Excellenz, continuing, turns the argument against you. "We admit that your legal attitude is perfectly correct. You have the right on your side; but if you speak of degree as altering the aspect of acts, there is a degree in this that makes it vital to us. If we should lose the war it would be owing to American ammunition. You must see that our feeling about it is affected accordingly. Can you say it is quite neutral?"

"It was neutral at first," you insist, "and if the degree of it has seemed latterly to transcend the fact of neutrality, that is a growth from circumstances over which the Americans had no control."

"If conditions were suddenly reversed," Excellenz persists, "so that the Germans alone had access to the American markets, would ammunition be supplied in unlimited quantities to Germany or would some way be found to diminish the traffic?"

"There cannot be any positive answer," you reply. "The sympathies of the American people are anti-German for emotional and political reasons. The emotional reasons have been indicated. The political reasons lie deeper. There is a belief in the United States that Germany thinks a political philosophy antagonistic to ours and that the triumph of Germany in this war would be a disaster to democracy in the world. That is not for the present debatable. It is a kind of political instinct, not to be removed by argument in the heat of the conflict. It lies in the region of feeling and must be accepted in that light."

"Yes," says Excellenz, "we can understand that; only, on the other hand, you must believe that we, too, have a kind of faith and that your trade in ammunition with our enemies, although legally correct, produces a state of feeling which cannot be reasoned away."

False Americans in Germany

This conversation is reproduced at length because it summarizes hundreds of others, some shorter, some longer, but all to the same effect, provided the American has the courage to state his case and the self-belief to command for it the respect it deserves. The Germans, indeed, are glad to hear it. They have been misled and harassed by Americans who think it the part of

(Continued on Page 4)

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Russians Capture Bitlis After Desperate Struggle

Gives Tsar Domination of Entire Van Region; Splits Turks and Opens Way to Mesopotamia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 5.—An official communique reports that the Russians in the Caucasus stormed the town of Bitlis on Thursday night, capturing six guns. The Russians attacked during the night, in a snowstorm, without firing a shot.

They charged with the bayonet, dislodging the Turks after a desperate resistance. A Turkish artillery position was captured by close fighting, all the defenders being killed.

During the pursuit, the Russians captured 20 new Krupp guns in good condition and sabred or captured many Turks. A large artillery munitions depot was captured at Bitlis.

With the occupation of Bitlis, the whole Van region passes into the hands of the Russians and, moreover, it thrusts a wedge between the Turkish forces operating in the region of Mush and those in the region of Lake Urmia. Turkish forces from Mesopotamia will now be obliged to make a detour in order to join the 3rd Turkish army.

Another message says: The Russian Army in the Caucasus has again pierced the Turkish front, capturing by storm the town of Bitlis, southwest of Lake Van, an important strategical and political center, which was defended by two divisions of Turkish troops, including two regiments of cavalry.

Important Results

The results of the Russian victory are: Firstly, it has opened a very convenient entrance to Mesopotamia; secondly, it has greatly strengthened the left flank of the Russian front; thirdly, it has separated the Turkish forces in the region of Mush from the re-inforcements from Mesopotamia.

The Turks made a desperate resistance, but were unable to resist the Russian onslaught, although the latter was delivered under adverse conditions of weather and country.

An official communique announces that the Russians have captured Bidjar, seventy versts north-west of Hamadan.

We exploded 14 mines at Illukst. Desperate fighting for the craters followed. We occupied six.

The Germans made a violent attack a few miles east of Baranovitch, which we repulsed. There was a general briskness on the entire front.

In the Caucasus, the pursuit of the Turks continues.

Peking, March 2.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated March 1, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: In the Dvinsk region, near Garbunovka and to the north of the Ponevej railway line, our troops, having thrown back the Germans, have slightly advanced.

Between Lakes Ilzen and Medmus and to the south of the latter, the Germans advanced towards our trenches in close formation, but we opened on them a heavy fire and they fled.

The Black Sea.—A Russian torpedo-boat shelled a pack convoy that was advancing along the coast road in the Primorsk region.

Erzeroum Explanations

The Turkish front.—The Turkish headquarters, in their report of February 21, point out that the retreat of the Turkish army from Erzeroum to positions west of the fortress, was accomplished without loss and that the Turks left in the fortress only fifty old guns, which they could not take way. Moreover, the Turkish headquarters refute the news, as given out by the Russians, that we captured 1,000 guns and 80,000 prisoners. This same report emphasises that Erzeroum was not in reality a fortress, but merely a town with fortifications, which had no military value.

In view of the above, the Staff of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief reports that Erzeroum fortress, as the only fortified place in Asiatic Turkey, covering Western Armenia and Anatolia and holding all the best roads from Trans-Caucasia into the interior of Asiatic Turkey, was being fortified by the Turks, assisted by the Germans, for several years past.

In view of the existing local conditions, the fortress was strongly protected from the front and on the flanks built on the mountains, which are most difficult of access. Therefore, on the route of our advance, the fortress proved a great obstacle and presented immense advantages for defence against attack from the north-east and east.

The Turks, during the five days' assault, defended the stronghold with great determination, which is attested by the immense number of dead left by them in killed and frozen. The Caucasian army, surmounting precipitous slopes covered with ice and protected by barbed wire and other defences, began the assault of the fortress after an artillery preparation.

The assault of the forts of the chief position began on February 10 and lasted till the 15th, inclusive. After we had stormed the left flank forts of the main line of defence, which was on a front of 26 miles, the fate of the center and right flank forts and, further, the forts of the second line and the Turks' chief bulwark, was sealed, and on February 16, after a series of short blows, these fortifications, littered with Turkish dead, were in our hands.

Regiments Annihilated

During the assault of the fortress, several Turkish regiments were either annihilated or captured with their full commanding staff. On the line of the forts, we took 107 guns of different calibers that had been rendered useless and in the center of the stronghold we took another 126 guns.

In the Erzeroum fortified region, we captured a great number of different depots, which have already been announced by the Staff of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, simultaneously with the exact number of Turkish prisoners, namely 235 officers and 12,753 men.

The strength of the blow which we dealt the Turkish army, the demoralized remnants of which are retreating in disorder towards the west, can be judged by the fact that several Turkish army corps which were three divisions strong are now reduced to between three and five thousand men, with a few guns. All the rest have either fallen into our hands or perished during the engagements or from cold.

According to the latest information, the Turkish officers and men whom we made prisoners in the fortified region of Erzeroum and during the subsequent pursuit, unanimously complain of their high command, which was concentrated in the hands of the Germans. The latter, during the assault on the fortress, were the first to abandon the fortified region. This only increased the panic and discomfiture among the ranks of the already wavering Turkish troops.

Later.—North-westward of Friedrichstadt and over Dvinsk, German airmen dropped bombs and fired with their machine-guns. In the region of Lake Sventen, we annihilated a party of Germans, who ran out of their trenches under our artillery fire.

The Caucasian front.—We are continuing the pursuit of the enemy in Turkey.

In Persia, in the direction of Kermanshah, we are pursuing the enemy and have captured two more guns.

AMERICAN NAVY NEVER WAS IN BETTER SHAPE

Admiral Blue Praises Personnel And Ships of the U. S. Service

Washington, February 5.—Rear-Admiral Victor Blue, who appeared before the house naval committee yesterday, told that body that the personnel of the service was never better or higher than at present.

Admiral Blue is chief of the bureau of navigation, which has charge of the personnel of the navy. In answer to questions put him by members of the committee, the admiral said:

"This talk of deterioration of the personnel in the navy is baseless. Never in the history of the country was the personnel of the service higher than now. Never were the ships of the navy better manned and officered."

The admiral also praised the efforts of Secretary Daniels to build up the navy service.

Self-Seeing in Berlin; A Study of Sentiment

(Continued from Page 3)

neutrality, friendship or tact to represent their country in an aspect which none can respect.

A German-American politician from Chicago, his beautiful clothes bulging with letters of introduction, plumps himself into the Hotel Adlon with the happy tidings that the Wilson Administration is doomed on account of its anti-German bias; that all the New York papers have been bought over to a conspiracy to "revive the Lusitania thing," which nobody really cares about at all; that the Anglo-French loan is a dismal failure, and that he is commissioned to buy up all the dainties in Berlin and take them out to the German soldiers in the trenches on the Russian front. He regards the correspondents distantly. Do they have difficulty at the Foreign Office? No wonder! Their editors are writing anti-German lies for English gold. He is the original truth bringer. In a week he will be "running up and down the Foreign Office like a wild Indian." They shall see this. They see, instead, a week later, a crestfallen German-American whose special pass to the eastern front has been strangely lost by somebody in the Foreign Office where "they do not know how to treat a friend when one comes." The Germans are not as credulous as they seem. They do sometimes get their incredulity in the right place. This is a typical person.

There is another type, not necessarily German-American, of either gender, whose neutrality consists in repudiating the United States as an English colony, governed jointly by the English in Downing Street and the bankers in Wall Street, the latter fattening grossly upon war orders. These people are a nuisance alike to the American Embassy, where they demand favors as American citizens, and to the German Foreign Office, where they expect other favors in return for denouncing the American Ambassador and proposing to have him sent home. They have done a great deal of harm, misrepresenting equally American sentiment toward Germany and German sentiment toward the United States.

The feeling in Germany against the United States is compounded of anger, humiliation, misunderstanding, and chagrin. In veins it is very bitter, though nearly always under perfect restraint. One does not easily forget such experiences as, for instance, a conversation with a private banker, who in the course of explaining the advantages and disadvantages of Germany's position, comes suddenly almost unawares on the subject of American ammunition. His voice does not change; only his color rises and a white streak appears on each side of his nose. He gets past with the remark that it will not make any difference, so far as the outcome of the war is concerned, and none afterward, he hopes, for the sake of the future trade relations of the two countries. There is not a fault in his courtesy, but one is relieved when the white streaks are gone.

There was for a while a gloomy habit of saying among Germans that if it came to war with the United States it would not matter. Americans were doing all they could against Germany anyhow, and to have them as declared enemies would be positively a relief. It might even cause them to keep some ammunition at home, which would diminish somewhat the supplies of the English and French. That mood passed, yielding to the arguments of a few who could prove that the industrial potentiality of the United States was not a thing to be underestimated. The feeling, however, does not subside, and flares out suddenly from time to time, especially in military circles.

The conviction that the United States is not neutral pervades every class of German opinion. The charges are mainly these, that the United States furnishes ammunition to the enemy on a scale which cannot be reconciled with a neutral spirit, that its demands have rendered Germany's submarine warfare illusory, and that it has not in like temper insisted upon its neutral trade rights against the sea power of England. The third point, last named, is now uppermost in the German mind. The letter of President Wilson's note to Great Britain was received with satisfaction. The question was, would the demands be pressed? When the case of the Ancona was acute between the United States and Austria, one of the most influential members of the Reichstag wrote an article to this effect: "If there is any hope that President Wilson will press his case against England let us not allow the Ancona matter to become a distraction. Let us, on the contrary, remove it entirely from thought by yielding, so that there may be nothing on our side to confuse the issue."

And when the tension between the United States and Austria was for a time so apparently dangerous that the Americans in Berlin were looking to their passports and getting their money within reach, the man in the Foreign Office who is forever an optimist on American-German relations, never for a moment allowing himself to believe that they could be broken, calmly insisted that nothing disagreeable would happen. The Austrians had behaved impulsively, and had conducted their correspondence without the assistance of the German Foreign Office, but all the same, it would be amicably settled. Nothing would come of the Ancona incident. And nothing did.

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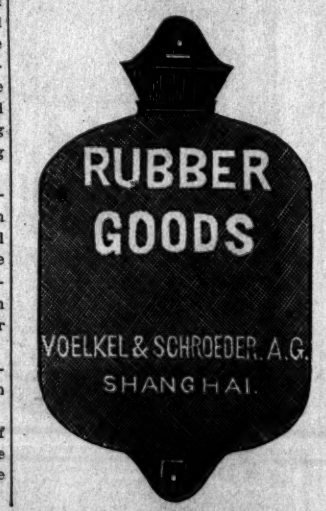

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- - Sporting - - News - -

Golf

Captain E. I. M. Barrett won the cup presented to the Shanghai Golf Club by the Ladies' Golf Club for an eclectic competition. As a result of the contest, $200 has been handed to Mrs. H. E. Campbell's bandages fund.

The best scores were:

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett	83	Scr.	63
A. Gray	65	1½	63½
R. A. Lawson	65	1	64
W. Wakeford Cox	68	2	66
E. W. Godfrey	69	1½	67½
T. J. Fisher	72	4	68
J. D. Gaines	74	6	68
G. Burton Sayer	73	4½	68½
T. S. Forest	70	1	69
F. O. Reynolds	75	6	69
W. S. Clay	76	7	69
J. C. Macdougall	71	1½	69½
R. E. Wilson	72	2½	69½
C. W. Porter	73	3	70
O. Crewe-Read	73	3	70

Basket Ball

Only one basketball game was played at the Town Hall, last night and a very poor exhibition was given. The American Co. beat the Buglers easily and the Portuguese were awarded 2 points as the S.V.C. failed to turn up. Following are the scores:—

Buglers. (13)	American Co. (39)
Ollerdessen	Anderson
Sanft	Roberts
Ferris	Woodberry
Carnavarro	Sterrett
Mitchell	Diniz

The following scored for American Co.:—Anderson 21, Roberts 8, Woodberry 2, Diniz 2, Sterrett 6.

The following scored for the Buglers:—Ollerdessen 3, Ferris 2, Mitchell 6, Carnavarro 2.

In the final, Socony will meet the American Co. and the winner will be the best two out of three games. The first game starts on Wednesday and the second on Monday.

King Gives Anmer To Canadian Stud

Derby Candidate Which Killed Suffragette Will Breed Army Remounts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, March 4.—The King has presented Anmer, the horse which killed a suffragette during the 1913 Derby, to the Canadian Government, for breeding remounts.

American Co. Lance

Special care has been taken in selecting music for the last dance of the series given by the American Company, S.V.C. Dance No. 3 will be held at the Astor House Hotel tonight. Here are the tunes on the program:

1. Dancing the Blues Away ..... Two step.
2. My Little Dream Girl.. One step.
3. Good-bye, Girls, I'm Through ..... Fox Trot.
4. Sympathy ..... Waltz.
5. Michigan ..... Two step.
6. China Town ..... One step.
7. Tonight's the Night... Fox Trot.
8. Cinema Star ..... Waltz.
9. Everybody Rag with me ..... Two step.
10. What happened in the Summertime ..... One step.
11. Hors d'Oeuvres ..... Fox Trot.
12. Nights of Gladness.... Waltz.
13. Alabama Jubilee ..... Two step.
14. Merry Whirl ..... One step.
15. Bertha ..... Fox Trot.
16. Blue Eyes ..... Waltz.
17. Lotus Land ..... Two step.
18. Rose of Honolulu..... One step.
19. Fox Trot Ball, that's all ..... Fox Trot.
20. Fremito d'Amore ..... Waltz. Good Night Medley.

SUEZ DEFENCES

National Assembly Members Satisfied With Existing Measures

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, March 3.—The members of the National Assembly have paid a visit to the Suez Canal defences and the great military camp there. They admired the splendid dispositions and installations and returned with an ineffaceable impression of the solidity of the defences and the adequateness of the British forces should the enemy be foolish enough to attempt to attack the Canal. They watched the evolutions of warships in the Canal and aeroplanes overhead.

POISONED SOUP AT PUBLIC DINNER

New York, February 27.—At a dinner given in Chicago in honor of Cardinal Martinelli it was found that the soup had been poisoned. The author of the outrage has not been discovered.

The Irish Club of Chicago, which is giving a dinner at which Ex-President Taft will be present, has decided that all the food shall be tested before being served.

News Brevities

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Shanghai Philatelic Society will be held this evening, at 5.30, at the Society's Room. Subject: The Stamps of Japan.

* * *

The Photographic Society of Shanghai will, on Thursday, March 9, at 9 p.m., at the Palace Hotel, hear Dr. Neil Macleod lecture on X-Ray Photography. Lantern slides illustrating some of the results obtained in radiography will be shown.

* * *

The program at the Navy Y.M.C.A. Sunday was thoroughly enjoyed by a good-sized audience. The talk by Mr. K. S. Lee, of St. John's University, deserves special mention, because of its instruction and candor.

* * *

Suit on a claim for $2,400 gold and $11,000 Mex., was begun in the United States Court for China, yesterday, by the Shanghai Tannery Co., Ltd., against the American Trading Company. It was alleged that the complainant company suffered loss through failure of the defendants to deliver tanning materials. Hugo Reiss and Co. are secretaries and general managers of the Shanghai Tannery. They were represented by Mr. S. Fessenden and Mr. F. Ellis. Mr. W. S. Fleming appeared for the American Trading Co. The case was remanded for another hearing on Wednesday morning.

* * *

The American Woman's Club will meet at the Palace Hotel this afternoon. Mrs. C. D. Magrath will read a paper on jades as the principal feature of the program. In addition Mrs. A. R. Duncan will sing two songs written by Mrs. Grove who is at present in Nanking.

* * *

We have received one of the blotters issued by the Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd., for which Edward Ezra and Co. are the local agents. The blotter is handsomely bound and is printed in green and gold.

* * *

The Siccawei Observatory have issued bound volumes of their Bulletin des Observations for 1911. The volume is in two books, one on Meteorology and the other on Seismology. They contain complete tables of storms, weather and all meteorological phenomena for the year.

* * *

Word has been received here that Mr. G. F. Johnson, formerly of Bradley and Co., has joined the O. T. C. and is with the 28th Batt. London Regiment, Artists Rifles.

Parcels Post Under Attack By Lobbyists

Postal Department Asks For $320,000,000 Appropriation From Congress

Washington, Feb. 9.—Rep. John A. Moon of Tennessee, chairman of the house committee on post offices and post roads, in presenting the committee's report on the Post-office Appropriation Bill, which calls for a total of $320,000,000, told the house that "one of the greatest lobbies ever known in the history of American legislation" is now at Washington to attempt to "throttle the extension of and even the present workings of the parcels post system in favor of the express companies."

Representative Moon says that the efforts of this lobby are to be directed against the change contemplated by the postoffice department, which would substitute a space unit for the weight unit in the system of payment on railroad transportation of mails.

The Mixed Court

Send Gunman to Arsenal

A Chinese named Maung Zen-yai was convicted in the Mixed Court, yesterday of being one of a band of armed robbers and was ordered to be turned over to the Chinese authorities at the Kiangnan Arsenal after the French authorities had dealt with him. The man was also charged with having shot at and tried to kill Foreign Constable Sullivan and a Chinese policeman who followed and captured him.

Mr. Grant Jones, the British assessor, sitting with Magistrate Yu, commended the work of Constable Sullivan and the Chinese constable for following the man and making the capture.

The robbery occurred at No. 58 Cemetery Road on the night of January 18. The constable testified that his attention was called to the band by a boy who ran from the shop that had been robbed and was blowing a police whistle. There were four of the men. The accused was running behind the rest.

Seeing that he was being pursued, he turned and fired a revolver. The police were not hit, but a bystander was injured.

Just before the man was arrested he was seen to throw something away. The revolver was not found on his person, but some of the money taken from the shop was still in his hand.

Two Fire Deaths

Two lives were lost in a fire which destroyed several buildings on North Shanse Road early Sunday morning. A Chinese woman and her seven year old son were burned to death in a building at No. 102 where the fire started. The two were in an upstairs room and their escape was cut off by the flames. The mother had evidently tried to shield and save her son as the bodies were found lying close together. Another family on the same floor had a narrow escape from death. They jumped from windows to the street and were later found with serious injuries. The man was burnt about the face while his wife was so badly burned and bruised that she was taken to a hospital.

Five houses were entirely burnt out and four others were damaged. The fire started at No. 102 and by the time the Fire Brigade arrived it was burning its way through the intricacies of a large block between North Honan and North Shanse Roads.

One of the buildings that was in danger for a time was the New Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Owing to the distance to the nearest hydrants and the confusing alleyways it was some time before the firemen could get effective streams of water on the flames. Five houses off the Pei Kee Alleyway were destroyed while the backs of four others in the next terrace were damaged. Many persons living in the ground floors had narrow escapes from the flames. The cause of the fire was not ascertained.

POKER GAMING PROBLEM

London, February 5.—Among card players there is a great conflict of opinion on the decision of the Westminster magistrate that poker played in the Sloane Bridge Club was gaming. Some say there is nothing in the game except betting; others that it is a game of skill.

"In America," said an American expert yesterday, "everybody looks on it as gambling. I have never heard anybody there discuss it in any other light. There is no playing of the cards in the sense that there is in bridge or whist. If you dispensed with money stakes there would be nothing in poker. It is prohibited in several New York clubs."

Obituary

Mrs. W. H. Jackson's Funeral

The funeral took place yesterday of the late Mrs. W. H. Jackson at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, which was attended by a large number of friends. The Rev. C. E. Darwent conducted the ceremony and the following acted as pall-bearers:—Mr. Brown, Mr. Rogers, Mr. H. F. Landers, Mr. A. Coveney, Mr. H. Jensen, and Mr. P. Jensen.

Many beautiful wreaths were sent, amongst others by Mrs. Percy Wheen, Mrs. F. L. Marshall, Miss T. Rorte, Mr. A. H. Bremner, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Landers, "Rosie," Mr. H. A. Steven, Mr. A. Coveney, Mr. B. Anderson, Mr. J. Jensen, Mr. Paul Jensen, Mr. J. Cockin, Mr. S. Braad-Sorensen, Mr. H. Browett, Mrs. and Miss Thompson, "Husband and Willie," Mrs. J. S. Fearon, Mrs. H. Wavell, "Maggie and Jim," Mrs. E. Millver, Mr. F. Merxachoff, Mr. R. Johansen and Mr. N. P. Bendixon.

Funeral of Mr. N. Maxwell

The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon of the late Mr. Noel Maxwell, at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, with full military honors. The service was conducted by the Rev. A. J. Walker, the choral parts being sung by the choir of Holy Trinity Cathedral. The Rev. C. J. F. Symons assisted.

The principle mourners were Mr. and Mrs. W. Thomson and Mr. R. Van der Woude. A large number of the Volunteers were present, under Major Trueman, while a firing party and guard of honor were furnished by the Light Horse, under Captain Crighton. The coffin was taken from the Victoria Nursing Home on a gun carriage, escorted by the Volunteers. The procession was led by a detachment of mounted police.

The Volunteers and the band met the cortege at the Race Club, whence they proceeded to the cemetery. After the service at the chapel the following conveyed the coffin to the graveside:—Sergt.-Major Spence, Sergt. Robinson, Cpl. Cobbett, Tpr. Souther, Tpr. Master and Tpr. Rose, all members of the Light Horse.

Wreaths were sent by:—"Mother," Miss May Price, Mr. and Mrs. W. Thomson, R. Van der Woude, Directors Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., Asiatic Petroleum Co. Newchwang, North China Staff Asiatic Petroleum Co., Directors, Oxygen and Drum Co., Ltd. Members Shanghai Light Horse, Shanghai Staff, Asiatic Petroleum Co., Nanking Office of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Shanghai Rugby Football Club, Directors Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., the Chinese Staff, Statistical Department, Dow Pingchiang, the Chinese Staff, General and By-products Department, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Evans, Mrs. and the Misses Atkins, Mr. H. G. Robinson, Mrs. and Miss Gould, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bryson, Mrs. A. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hewett, Mr. and Mrs. Ortwin, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Deeks, Miss Clough, Mr. H. Edblad, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hooper, Mr. A. H. Cobbett, Mr. and Mrs. J. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Lancaster, Mr. H. E. G. Mumford, Mr. C. W. Porter, Mrs. J. R. Cooke, Mrs. W. van Corbach, "Bertie," "Alison and Arnold," Mr. and Mrs. Carle, D. T. Keogh, "Helen and Grace," Friends in Japan, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Alabaster, Mr. W. H. L. Warrener, Mrs. Wheelock, D. F., A. Wallace, S. C. Miskin, S. Riches, "Gladys and Herbert," Dr. and Mrs. Isenman, A. P. Richards, Mr. and Miss A. M. A. Evans, Mih-ho-loong Mess, Mr. and Mrs. W. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Matthews, Captain and Mrs. Crighton, "J. Kitto, E. G. Masters, H. C. Pope and A .M. Cobbett." Mr. and Mrs. Curran, Mr. and Mrs. Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Beaumont, "Cyril," Mr. and Mrs. G. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Harris, P. J. Wilson, H. Lambooy, Mrs. and Miss Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. Craddock, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Jack, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Nazer, Mr. and Mrs. Sleap, "Friends 12b Yates Road," Mrs. E. B. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Pote-Hunt, Mrs. H. and Miss Marjorie Wavell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Butland, Mrs. M. L. Hopkins, "Tom and Rhoda," Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Parkin, Dr. and Mrs. Neild, B. C. Lambert, "Willie and Lizzie" and Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Springfield.

Lieut. W. R. Christie

The Peking and Tientsin Times reports that a telegram to Dr. Christie has informed him of the death of his son, Second Lieutenant W. R. Christie, in Mesopotamia. He was killed on February 24. Lieutenant Christie was only 19 years old.

M. Jean M. Sully

Reuter's Service

Paris, March 3.—The death is announced of the French tragedian, M. Jean Mounet Sully.

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The China Press

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

The anti-cyclone is spreading back over China. Monsoon again along the whole coast. Overcast and cold weather.

SHANGHAI, MARCH 7, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

President Wilson's Difficulties

(London Times)

NO official announcement has yet been made by the British Government as to any decisions which the Government of the United States may have taken in regard to the Appam. We learn, however, from Press telegrams that she is to be held a prize of war, and not a German cruiser. What is to become of her and of certain classes of her passengers seems still to be uncertain. The Germans have raised various points as to their status, alleging that the crew of the captured ship have forfeited their right to release by reason of the show of resistance they are said to have offered, and that sailors from other vessels which the so-called Moewe sank and who were transferred to the Appam, had acted as gunners on the ships. The enemy further invoke the provisions of the Treaty of 1828 between Prussia and the United States, to which we referred yesterday.

Not unnaturally the State Department have reserved these matters for further consideration, trivial though some of them would appear to be. The general impression, nevertheless, seems to be that the prisoners will be released without delay. Sir Edward Merewether, the former Governor of Sierra Leone, and the masters of the six vessels destroyed by the Moewe have been landed and allowed to communicate with the British Consul. The story which Sir Edward tells is interesting and suggestive. It shows that the raider, whatever her real name may be, was elaborately equipped and disguised for making surreptitious attacks upon commerce. She was carefully disguised as a tramp, and drew her victim near to her by flying a false signal of distress and weighting her own flag so that it could not be made out. When her prey was close up to her sham bulwarks and superstructures disappeared by machinery, and showed her gunners standing by half a dozen comparatively heavy guns.

The Appam saw that she was trapped and surrendered at once. Two days afterwards the plucky Clan Mactavish showed more alertness in detecting an enemy in disguise. She had but a single small gun, but she did not hesitate to attack the raider. She fought splendidly for over half an hour, long after she had been set on fire, and was finally sunk by two torpedoes. It is gratifying to learn that Lieutenant Berg, the German commander, acted like a gentleman and a sailor towards his gallant opponents, whom he did his best to rescue, and towards all his prisoners. That, however, cannot lessen our anxiety to know whence the raider came and whither she is gone. Her success must encourage the enemy to make desperate efforts to send other raiders to sea, and we know from our experience at the beginning of the war, and from our whole naval history, that half a dozen of these craft might inflict an immense amount of damage upon our shipping before they could be "rounded up."

The legal problems presented by the Appam, however knotty they may prove, are insignificant compared with the large moral issues raised by the cases of which the Lusitania is the type. There are unconfirmed reports from different quarters that in regard to this controversy Germany has at last decided to give way. Count Bernstorff, we are told, has been instructed to admit to the State Department that the sinking of the ship was illegal, and to offer to pay an indemnity for the lives of the hundred Americans whom the German submarine drowned. We have heard rumors of the kind before, but there are pretty obvious reasons why Germany may have thought it expedient to yield to American insistence at this particular time. To submit to the demands of Washington, with which she has shuffled for eight months, to acknowledge publicly that the feat in which she gloried before the world was not the deed of heroism she called it, but a crime branded by the international law that derives its rules on this and kindred subjects from the principles of humanity and of justice, and to tender the monetary reparation she has so obstinately withheld, would indeed be a bitter blow to her pride and a cruel disappointment to her people.

But the Wilhelmstrasse can be under no delusion as to the state of opinion in the United States on this question. They know that if Mr. Wilson appealed to it, it would undoubtedly support him in any action he thought proper to take, and they cannot have failed to note the tone of the speeches he has been making on his recent tour. A year ago, three months before they perpetrated this outrage upon civilization, he warned them that if they took the lives of American citizens in this fashion, he would regard the act as "an indefensible violation of neutral rights" for which he would hold them to "strict accountability." When, in the face of this warning, they sank the liner and sent nearly 1,400 men and women who had no part in the war to their deaths, "in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare," he called upon them to disavow the deed, to make the only reparation possible, and to promise amendment. If he were now to act upon his words, the consequences for Germany might be very serious. Surrender, on the other hand, disagreeable and humiliating though it must be to her, might conceivably be thought to present the prospect of diplomatic compensation.

The Germans know as well as we do that the President has now turned his mind towards electioneering prospects, and they understand very well the advantages which the timely announcement of an apparent "legal victory" would bring him with the electorate. A success of the kind, they are shrewd enough to see, might not improbably whet his appetite for more. It he could point to a "legal victory" over the Germans on one issue, balanced by a legal victory over the British on another, his attitude as the impartial and judicial vindicator of the letter of international law would be visibly strengthened. The Germans may not believe in the victory over the British, but an angry controversy between America and England caused by an attempt to gain it, would serve their purposes. The President's speech upon blockade and America's right to supply the peoples of the world with cotton and with wheat may perhaps encourage their hopes of such an event. But our well-informed Washington correspondent, who has shown remarkable judgment in his views of American thought and feeling throughout the war, assures us that too much importance should not be attached to these campaign addresses. The references to America's differences with England do not, he believes, foreshadow a crisis any more than the references to the German atrocities necessarily foreshadowed a breach with Germany. The questions are, indeed, upon a wholly different plane, and we credit Mr. Wilson and the American people with the consciousness that this is the case.

To Produce British Air Fleet

5,000 Planes in 5 Months?

By N. Pemberton-Billing

In attempting to tackle the problem of production of aeroplanes for the commissioning of an air fleet of sufficient magnitude not only to protect our shores but to assume a dominating part in this war, the greatest difficulty that presents itself is the variety of trades necessary for the production of any type of aeroplane.

Discarding for the moment the power-plant—i.e., the engine, which in itself necessitates employment of many skilled trades—in the construction of the aeroplane it is necessary to employ the following:—Designers, draughtsmen, tracers, high-class wood workers, sheet metal workers, riggers, machinists, sailmakers, painters and varnishers, pattern-makers, erectors, testers, and pilots.

Most of these, huddled together under one roof, have their own trade unions.

Providing those firms who have identified themselves with aviation sufficiently long to be masters of their business were adequately capitalised to justify the organisation necessary to husband these trades, all might be well. That is not the case.

It must be understood that the problem of labor faces every producer. Skilled men are so scarce that no firm can afford to put off hands because of a temporary slackness, while to put them on short time, despite the Munitions Act, would mean a "fading away" to other shops where the earning opportunity was greater.

Lack of Organisation

A firm receives its first order for, say, twelve machines. The drawing-office for the next ten days is in a condition of energetic production bordering on hysteria. In the meantime the other trades stand idle. The wood workers gradually find the drawing-office providing them with work. A little later on the wood millers stand idle and the metal workers concentrate on what working drawings the office has been able to rush through. By this time the skilled wood workers are taking a hand in the game, and, assuming the contractor in his effort at scientific production is producing his twelve machines simultaneously, it is not long before the skilled operators join the inactive mill hands. We can assume by now that the metal fittings are coming to hand, thus giving employment to the men who specialise on wing and fuselage construction. Next there is a falling off in the work provided for the metal hands. Now comes the time of the erector, who has been waiting weary weeks to justify his existence. The erection of these machines (assuming a factory of medium size, employing, say, 400 hands) will take approximately six to ten weeks. Before three weeks have passed the productive work of the factory will be suspended unless, of course, a second contract follows in time to save the situation. To my knowledge this is very rarely the case. The result is that the master minds of the firm, instead of concentrating on production, are occupied in a ceaseless effort to keep the flow of work constant in the various trades.

Surely such methods as these will never produce Great Britain's air fleet. Yet in fairness to our designers and builders, who in nearly all cases are personally known to me, I admit that they are the finest in the world. They possess more brains, resource, and energy than their prototypes in rival countries, ally and enemy alike. Having paid them this tribute I am going to appeal to them to sink for the duration of the war those competitive methods and constructive ideals which have gained for them the laurels they have so rightly won. They must forgo for the moment individual achievement for even a greater purpose—the welfare of their country.

The Sacrifice

Five thousand aeroplanes in six months. Can this country produce them? Yes. How? By our constructors sinking personal ambitions and sacrificing kudos. We must call a meeting immediately of those men to whom we already owe so much. We must tell them what we want. We must persuade them to work as one family. War experience proves that the aeroplane has at least four functions. I give them in order of value and relative number for an air fleet of 5,000 machines:

(A) Patrol plane for home defence, especially by night. Number, 750.

(B) The observation machine—eyes of the Navy and the Army. Number, 500.

(C) The bomb-dropper; possibly the most effective method of aeroplane offensive—the "long-range gun." Number 3,500.

(D) The battleplane. Number, 250. Experimental, but must be rapidly developed and designed to carry the largest guns possible, up to 5in. This type should be specialised in and completed by a single firm in contradistinction to the methods of parts manufactured for the small standardizable machines.

One firm must specialize in the production of sets of wings of "A" type.

Another firm must specialize on the struts and landing chassis.

A third firm must produce nothing but fuselages, tail planes, rudders, and fins.

The metal fittings, instead of being filed and hammered in the laborious way employed by small producers, must be undertaken by one of the great firms of metal-stampers in the Midlands, and the necessary parts for these machines would then be in stock by the time they were required.

Other firms would deal with "B" and "C" types in the same manner.

5,000 Aeroplanes in 5 Months

A series of central erection sheds, covering at least a square mile, must be immediately put in hand. It could then be completed by the time deliveries were commencing. To these central erection sheds all parts would be delivered by the various contractors. At this base I should collect every erector from every firm in the country. I should enroll them in what would be the nucleus of an aircraft construction corps, whose duty it would be to erect and keep these machines in a state of mechanical efficiency.

I would abolish the present system of local inspectors. As it is

(Continued on Page 7)

MANAGING THE CITY

VIII.--Enterprising Sumter

By Frederic J. Haskin

SUMTER, S.C., Jan. 16.—If you have never been here you probably think of this as a sleepy little southern town where they still hang to the good old traditions of the days before the war. As a matter of fact, like many another southern town, Sumter is aggressively up-to-date. It was the first city in the United States to try the manager plan of government, and after a varied experience it has evolved for itself an entirely original city administration, which is a combination of the manager and commission plans.

The city manager plan of municipal government, which originated in this town, has subsequently been adopted by twenty-five American cities. It consists in running a city just like any other corporation. Every American knows that the only way to run a bank or a railroad or a pickle factory or a chain store system is to elect a board of directors and let them choose a manager for the corporation. He knows that this manager must be a man of absolute integrity and great ability, that the fortunes of the concern depend largely upon him, and that he must be paid a large salary.

The people who have adopted the city manager plan of government have simply awakened to the fact that a city is also a corporation in which each citizen is interested, and that it requires the same expert direction as all other corporations. They realized that the old method was fundamentally wrong. If you own stock in a railroad, it would cause you some alarm to see things placed in the hands of a committee of ten elected from among the stockholders on the strength of their promises of dividends, and absolutely without regard to their knowledge of railroading. Yet that is the way most American cities are run. The commission plan of government makes one improvement by electing three or five men instead of nine or ten, and fixing a share of the responsibility upon each of them. The city manager plan carries the analogy between the municipal corporation and the business corporation to its logical conclusion by electing a commission which acts merely as a board of directors and chooses a single high-salaried manager to run the city just as a bank president runs a bank.

By this plan the commission meets perhaps once a week to discuss the city's business with the manager. Thus the commissioners do no detail work and their positions do not interfere with their private business. This makes it possible for the highest type of business man to be a director in the city government without neglecting his own affairs. Likewise, the purely nominal salary paid makes the office of commissioner unattractive to the professional politician.

Of course, it is clear that politics could creep into even this form of government. Suppose, for example, one of the commissioners who helped to select the city manager demands that the latter appoint a certain man as corporation counsel. It is evident that the integrity of the city manager will at once be put to the test. However, a commissioner who is directly responsible for certain parts of the public business, who has a recall hanging over his head, and who serves for only a nominal salary, is far less likely to play this sort of politics than the councilman who is a professional politician and responsible to no-one.

Nothing more clearly reveals the changing conception of city government in America than the way most city managers are chosen. In the typical American city under the old style of government nothing would outrage public sentiment more than the appointment of a man from some other town as chief of police or superintendent of street cleaning. Yet most of the commissions that have had to choose city managers have sought all over the United States for the right man and taken him where they found him. No-one has felt outraged or surprised, for it is the only logical thing to do if efficiency is the object.

The greatest difficulty which has been discovered in the working of commission government is the jealousy which springs up between commissioners in charge of different departments. By putting one man in charge of all departments the city manager plan eliminates all friction.

Besides Sumter, Phoenix, the capital of Arizona, has commission manager government. Five other states have one city each under the plan: California, with Bakersfield; Colorado, with Montrose; Oklahoma, with Collinsville; Oregon, with Le Grande; and West Virginia, with Wheeling. Texas leads with five commission manager cities—Amarillo, Denton, Sherman, Taylor and Tyler. Ohio and Michigan come next with four each—Ashtabula, Dayton, Sandusky and Springfield in Ohio; Big Rapids, Cadillac, Jackson and Manistee in Michigan. Florida has two, St. Augustine and Lakeland, as has New York with Newburgh and Niagara Falls, and North Carolina with Hickory and Morgantown.

Sumter's experiments with the city manager plan are particularly interesting as showing its applicability to the small towns, for Sumter had only ten thousand people in 1912. At that time it adopted a city charter which provided for a commission of three men, and authorized them to select a city manager. The commission forthwith published broadcast an advertisement, announcing that it would receive applications for the office of city manager; that he would have complete administrative control of the city; that he should be an engineer of standing and ability, and that the position afforded "a splendid opportunity for the right man to make a record in a new and coming profession."

The Sumter commission received 150 applications and selected a young civil engineer at a salary of $2,400 a year. In less than a year, this man resigned and was succeeded by another engineer at a salary of $3,300. A few months ago, this second manager also resigned and was succeeded by Mr. L. E. White, a farmer who lives in the vicinity of Sumter and who serves for the salary of $1,200 a year. For this amount he cannot attend to all the affairs of the city, so he has charge of the improvements, while the affairs of the various departments are divided among the three commissioners.

In a word, in a three year experiment with the city manager plan, Sumter has evolved an original combination of that with the commission plan. There are still partisans of the city manager plan who say that Sumter made a great mistake to abandon it. The concensus of opinion, however, is that neither the city business nor the city income of Sumter is large enough to make the employment of a high-priced city expert practicable. This is probably a sound doctrine for most small towns.

But if Sumter has demonstrated that the city manager plan is not ideal for the small town, it seems to have proved that commission government is very nearly so. Municipal improvements under the present government of Sumter are too numerous to mention in detail. The city administration has become more efficient and economical throughout. Under the commission, the city has taken over the waterworks and made a net profit of $12,000 a year from its operation. Formerly, the city's money was deposited and city funds were borrowed with more or less consideration of the political activities of the bankers. Now funds are deposited where they will earn the most, and instead of borrowing in Sumter at 6 or 7 per cent, the commission writes to New York and gets the money for 3 or 4 per cent.

These things are enough to show you that out of her vicissitudes Sumter has evolved a plan of city government which is very good for Sumter.

Correspondence

H. M. Schultz and Co.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir.—My name and the name of my firm H. M. Schultz and Co.—an old established Government firm of 40 to 50 years standing—and the name of one of the best French firms, Messrs. Hotchkiss and Cie, Paris, of which we were officially the agents up to 1913, having been mentioned in some erroneous statements in the local press, we beg leave to ask you to publish the following statement in your esteemed paper. On reading the statements in your contemporaries of this morning, we at once went to the French Consul-General, who courteously received us, to complain about the statements made as we have never imported or sold any 65 millimeter shells to the Chinese Government and certainly not to any private individual, which is not permissible, such goods having to be passed under special Government permit through the Customs, and certainly not to Mr. Nielsen with whom we never had any dealings of any kind and who is unknown to us. We offered the French Consul our books for inspection and the samples of Messrs. Hotchkiss and Cie. productions to find out whether the shells found were actually Messrs. Hotchkiss and are pleased to make you the same offer.

Mr. Dabelstein spent the evening of January 19, the night of the fire, at a wedding anniversary dinner near the Race Course and on his way home in the Route Des Soeurs noticed what seemed a conflagration and being begged by his son to have a look at the fire, went there—which accounts for his presence.

Thanking you in anticipation of publishing above facts, We are, Sir,

Yours truly,

H. M. SCHULTZ & Co.

-:- Jimmy 'Cops' The Cross -:-

By H. Varley

(New York Times)

It eynt the bryvest blowke y' knaow as fights the 'ardest 'ere,
Ther's things yer never dreams of mykes yer fight;
It might be somethin' as you ate, or mybe too much beer,
An' sometimes it's the rankest kind o' fright.

But blaow me if I ever see in hall me livin' d'ys
A feller get a V. C. stryght an' true,
Wiv fifty quid in shinin' 'arfs an' pipers full o' pr'ise,
W'en suicide was wot 'e tried ter do.

I means ter s'y I never did until a monf agaow,
An' then I see the thing wiv me own heye;
Fer Yankee Jimmy copped the cross, which syme per'aps yer knaow,
W'en wot 'e wanted most was just ter die.

'E 'adn't spowke a civil thing fer many a bloomin' d'y;
'Is sweet'eart back at 'ome 'ad sent no word;
'E couldn't 'ide 'is feelin's an' we'd sometimes arsk 'im w'y—
An' then 'e'd act as if 'e 'adn't 'eard.

The d'y we 'ad ter tyke a trench 'e got a picture card,
It towld 'im 'ow 'is girl 'ad gone an' wed;
'E tore it inter little bits—'is heyes looked strynge an' 'ard,
An' we could tell as 'e was seein' red.

The order cyme by tellyphone ter charge the bloomin' 'Uns.
We did—an' rooted ev'ry beggar aht;
But they cyme back in 'underds wiv the'r blazin', blindin' guns,
An' drove us 'ome agyne wiv curse an' shaht.

An' Jim cyme wiv us too at first—a ball 'ad browke 'is 'and,
An' somethin' slashed 'is cheek daown to 'is chin;
Is fyce was orful bloody an' 'e couldn't 'ardly stand,
Until 'e knew the sergeant wasn't in.

An' then 'e crawled back aht agyne in spite of all the 'ell,
A-lookin' fer the sergeant left be'ind;
'E found 'im, seven yards aw'y, a-bleedin' where 'e fell,
An' dragged 'im in 'arf dead an' nearly blind.

'E wasn't bryve; w'y stryke me pink! 'E wanted ter be shot;
'E couldn't live wivaht 'is girl, an' saow
'E tried ter kill 'is bally self. Naow look at wot 'e's got—
The dear ol' cross. Eynt that a rummy gaow!

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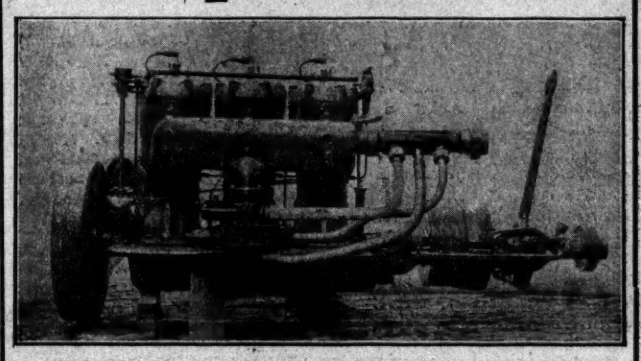

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

OH! I FEEL DREADFUL- MY HEAD IS BURSTING
I'LL RUN OUT AN' GIT A DOCTOR!
THERE'S A DOCTOR-NOW
HEY! YOU- JUST A MINUTE
I WANT YOU TO TAKE A LOOK AT ME WIFE- COME IN-
?
WELL - WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH HER-
HOW DO I KNOW!
O—U!
I'M A PIANO-TUNER!
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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

My Gospel of Patriotism — By Yvette Guilbert

This war! It is the failure of man, the proven failure of his civilization, the frank avowal that his poor instincts have remained in their brutal, primitive condition—the cruel, piteous admission as to that single motive, which still fascinates him and which is sufficiently intoxicating to rally men in their thousands to the banner of one sole cause—that of murder.

War has millions of men at its heels; Christ had but twelve apostles. The centuries that are past have furnished various examples. In pilgrimages, such as that of Compostella, some few men met year by year to fight together against their vices, to strive to diminish them by the example of remorse, and thus to purify the atmosphere of life and of the duties imposed by honor.

The crusades gathered together in their thousands those heroes who were fired by an exalted poetical ideal to go forth to defend a faith—the sanctifier of their energies, their defence amid the sorrows of the earth, and the vehicle of a Bible which, in testaments Shakespearian in their crudity, laid bare the vices of that day, which are equally those of our own time—lust, drunkenness, pride and cupidity.

A few poets, that is to say, a few priests in their turn, formed brotherhoods to make war after their fashion—war on corruption, a summons for the restoration of abased bodies and souls, yet, though they called men to a life nobly interpreted and lovingly carried out, their recruits were but few in number, for the guerdon was merely—happiness.

Led away by men, women have, by their complicity, added to the list of sins and sinners. Misery goes on playing her mechanical tune, while all humanity reels on its tragic dance in unison, nor thinks to stay the faulty rhythm, the halting cadence of life; a life which excludes true happiness because men lack "civilization," and hitherto it is they who have direceted the sentimental influences and the moral forces of the world.

God had a special object in making the world "round"; it was in order that men might ever face one another, and that it might be impossible for them to misunderstand each other, flee from, or harm, one another. A square world would have involved angles and corners of retreat, and God wished to give His work a form full of loving possibilities.

And the centuries have rolled on, bringing no cure for man's turbulent instincts.

Naught has brought wisdom to man's evil heart—neither the cross of Christ, nor Science, nor Art, and no love of Woman, of Mothers or of children has availed to soften man's cruelty, and today, do men at last recognize that they are so unworthy of life that joy and a sort of sanguinary intoxication spur them on to kill each other, to diminish their number? What a terrible lesson! What a ghastly glimpse of the reality of the truth!

Oh, God; Help us to understand how to read the secrets of the world, the mysterious force which disfigures and unmasks man and summons him imperiously to the sacrifices of earlier centuries. Is it an unconscious desire to purify the earth, to renew it, and to please Thee, O God?

Is it Thine ordered will, Lord, or the disorder of their will? The fact that each of them recognizes the "necessity" of living after this war, after these murders, on a new basis, and the necessity of modifying "his way of life," of leading a new life—all these confessions, written and oft repeated, of our wickedness—have they reached even unto Thee? And have they not found grace in Thine eyes?

O Lord! if men have insulted life, Thy gift, and of a new era prepared by Thy love, like the coming of Thy Son upon earth, shall now lighten the world, O do Thou help us, the women, to second the accomplishment of Thy holy will!

O Lord, set forth before my sisters their new and imminent duties toward Thee and toward themselves.

They shall offer unto Thee as penance all the suffering of the ever-repeated maternity which has been their lot since the beginning of the world!

They shall offer unto Thee all the disappointments which have been their lot since the beginning of the world!

They shall offer unto Thee all the tears which have been their lot since the world began!

They shall offer unto Thee all the sicknesses which have been their lot since the world began!

They shall offer unto Thee all the hopes which have been their lot since the world began!

They shall offer unto Thee their civilization, the only one that has been real since the beginning of the world!

They shall come to the aid of their pitiable husbands, their terrible brothers ,their criminal sons, whom naught, naught, O Lord! could make better, anl who shall be forever branded with the seal of this blood-stained deluge which is their work.

To Produce British Air Fleet

(Continued from Page 6)

essential, however, that the quality of workmanship should not endanger the lives of our pilots, I should introduce a method of testing—say every fifth or tenth unit delivered—and in the event of any part being found faulty I should fine the contractor a predetermined sum which would give him furiously to think.

Under this regime, provided we can persuade the contractors of this country to suffer yet one more sacrifice for an Empire to which they should still be proud to belong, it would be possible to produce with our existing facilities at least 5,000 machines in five months.

With the facts and figures in my possession, I would be prepared (were I not severing my connection with the financial side of aviation) to undertake the production of 5,000 aeroplanes in five months as a business proposition, with a penalty clause in proportion to the magnitude of the contract.

It is because I believe that in the co-ordination of the builders rests the salvation of this country that I appeal to them to put up as little opposition as can be humanly expected to this scheme, if, as and when it may be presented to them.

Although this is the first time I have published this scheme, it was placed by me before the authorities in its present form at the outbreak of war. I then suggested that the Crystal Palace and its ample grounds should be devoted to the purposes of an erection depot. "They received me most politely."

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 6, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.45
Chai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash .....per tael	1925
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7⅝ Tls.	7.59
Exch. @ 72.7—Mex. $	10.44
Peking Bar	387
Native Interest	.06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	28.03
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$	4.77
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London .....T.T.	2-7⅝
London .....Demand	2-7⅛
India .....T.T.	195¾
Paris .....T.T.	366½
Paris .....Demand	367
Hamburg .....T.T.	—
Hamburg .....Demand	—
New York .....T.T.	62⅝
New York .....Demand	62¾
Hongkong .....T.T.	74¼
Japan .....T.T.	79⅞
Batavia .....T.T.	147½

Banks' Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.	2-8⅝
London .....4 m-s. Docy.	2-8¾
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.	2-8⅞
London .....6 m-s. Docy.	2-9⅛
Paris .....4 m-s.	383½
Hamburg .....4 m-s.	—
New York .....4 m-s.	64⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY

£1—Hk. Tls.....	6.80
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs.....	4.09
1—Marks.....	3.07
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.....	1.43
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen.....	1.39
„ „ 1—Rupees.....	2.21
„ „ 1—Roubles.....	2.35
„ „ 1—Mex. $.....	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.4125
Chinese Dollars, 72.40
On Peking, Demand, 105⅝
On Tientsin, Demand, 106
On Newchwang, Demand, 84⅛
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅛
On Chungking, Demand, 109
On Nanchang, Demand, 73
On Foochow, Demand, 95⅞
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, 97⅝
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62¼
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72⅞
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canto (997) Tales, 86½

March 6, 1916.

February Rubber Outputs

The output of dry rubber for the past month from the Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Ltd., (1913) was 2,300 lbs. The decrease in output is on account of wintering.

Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons give us the following estimated outputs of dry rubber for the month of February:—

Padang Rubber Co., Ltd., 19,700 lbs., Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ltd., 6,878 lbs., Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd., 7,060 lbs., and Tanah Merah Estate, Ltd., 4, 366 lbs.

The February output of dry rubber from the Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ltd., was 11,471 lbs.

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., the Local Secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd., inform us that they are in receipt of the following telegram from their Penang Agents:

Output of Dry Rubber for February ..... 78,599 lbs.
Shipped to London.....164,796 lbs.
Cocoanuts .....116,882 nuts
Rainfall ..... 2 inches

Decrease due to severe wintering.

U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, March 3.—Today's metal prices are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Tin (Cash)	183	10	0
Standard Tin 3(Months)	184	0	0

Other metals are unquoted, pending decision regarding government order prohibiting speculation.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, March 4.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—
Plantation, First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 8d. to 3s. 8¼d. Paid.
April to June delivery: 3s. 8¼d. to 3s. 8½d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Firm.
Last quotation, London, March 3:
Spot: 3s. 7¼d. to 3s. 7⅜d. Paid.
April to June delivery: 3s. 7¼d. to 3s. 7⅜d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Quiet.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, March 6, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Langkats Tls. 39.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 13.75
Anglo Javas Tls. 13.50
Batu Anams Tls. 2.45
Butes Tls. 2.00
Chengs Tls. 5.00
Consolidated Tls. 5.15
Consolidated Tls. 5.10
Tebongs Tls. 34.00
Sumatras Tls. 125.00
Telephones Tls. 97.00
Direct Business Reported
Chemors Tls. 2.50
Consolidated Tls. 5.20
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.00
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.50

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, March 6, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Ziangbes Tls. 9.25 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 13.75 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 13.50 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 13.90 March
Direct
Ziangbes Tls. 9.00 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 13.75 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 13.50 cash

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road. Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY
Registered in England, Hongkong, Japan, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements.

All forms of Life, Endowment, Educational and Partnership Policies issued on world-wide terms without unnecessary restrictions.
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The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.
AND
The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine Capital $1,200,000. *LIFE* Capital $1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.
LO SUN, Manager. YEH TSZU-CHIEN, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

ORGANIZE TO PUSH TRADE WITH RUSSIA

U. S. Business and Banking Interests Form a New Chamber of Commerce

New York, January 28.—Another step in the upbuilding of the foreign trade of the United States and for its protection after the war has been taken in the formation of the American Russian Chamber of Commerce a new organization which was incorporated at Albany yesterday by interests which have important business dealings with Russia. Charles H. Boynton of C. H. Boynton & Co. is president of the new organization, and Thomas B. Adams is treasurer. A vice president and secretary will be elected later.

The association has no capitalization, and will be supported by dues and contributions. A salaried secretary will be employed to manage details, and offices at 60 Broadway will be used for the collection and dissemination of business news. The local chamber will in effect be a part of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce of Moscow, which has the sanction of the Russian Government. C. J. Medzikhovsky, Commercial Attache of the Russian Embassy in Washington, was largely instrumental in getting the New York organization started.

The constitution states as the purpose of the new association the encourgement of the economic, commercial and industrial relations between the United States and Russia. To accomplish this the chamber will:

1. Co-operate with the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce of Moscow for the puropose of an interchange of such information as may be useful in the establishment of mutually beneficial and friendly relations between the two countries.

2. Render assistance, with all the means at its disposal and within the limits of the stated purposes of the organization, to all its members and to all who may require and be entitled to its co-operation.

3. Give assistance in the organization of Russian-American agencies for the purpose of handling and financing direct business negotiations between the United States and Russia.

4. Protect, as far as practicable, the interests of the United States and Russia in all matters commercial and industrial.

5. Collect, issue, and distribute for the benefit of its members statistical reports and other information relating to trade, industry, and finance.

6. Appear when invited to do so, in a representative capacity, at Government, State, or municipal conferences held in connection with questions of trade, commerce, or transportation.

7. Facilitate the interchange of opinions regarding the various questions of trade and industry that may arise between the members of the chamber and other parties interested in the same.

Among the members of the association will be the American International Corporation, the International Harvester Corporation, the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, the American Woolen Company, the United States Steel Corporation, the Midvale Steel Company, the National City Company, and other concerns able to do business in Russia. It is expected to appeal to two classes of members—first, those who are likely to have business dealings with Russia, and, secondly, those who have a sentimental interest in that country. One of the first problems to be taken up will be the negotiation of a commercial treaty between the United States and Russia, there being no treaty of that nature now.

The movement to form the American-Russian Chamber was started about three months ago, when a committee of business men came here from Russia to make arrangements for a freer interchange of trade. At that time it was said by the visitors that the United States was the only nation which appeared likely to supply the capital and enterprise needed to develop Russian industries without seeking to gain political advantages at the same time. The Russians hope that American capital can be supplied for the establishment of factories in the empire, so that advantage can be taken of the cheap labor to export manufactured products to the United States.

A. W. Behr, Vice President of the Russian-American Chamber, who is now in this country, says that the United States should take the place held by Germany before the war in supplying the enormous requirements of Russia for machinery and other imported articles. The dominating reason for the excess of Germany's exports to Russia was the low cost of manufacture in Germany, but Mr. Behr believes that after the war this advantage will be lost.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$795 B.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	3.
Cathay, pref.	6.80
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$420 B.
North China	Tls. 182½
Union of Canton	950
Yangtsze	$255 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$161 Sa.
Hongkong Fire	$410
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref. ...	
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 128.
"Shell"	97s. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 18½ B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11.60 B.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d
Philippine	Tls. 2.85.
Raub	Tls. 3.30 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	old $95½ S. new 91½ S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 65 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 93 S.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$76.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 105 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 106½ B.
Wei-hai-wei Land ..	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$7¼ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)..	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112 B.
International	Tls. 71 B.
International Pref. .	Tls. 76½ B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70 B.
Soy Chee	Tls. 42.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.65 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 104 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y ..	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$140 B.
Green Island	$10.10 B.
Langkats	Tls. 39 Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 125 Sa.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16 B.
Llewellyn	$62½
Lane, Crawford	$99 B.
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$6.85 B.
Weeks	$18¾ B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 18 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 Sa.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 13½ Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2.45 Sa.
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 7 B.
Bute	Tls. 2 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2½ Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 17 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5 Sa.
Consolidated	Tls. 5.15 Sa.
Dominion	Tls. 17½ B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 11 B.
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 24½ xd.
Kamunting	Tls. 12.
Kapala	Tls. 1.57½ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 20.
Karan	Tls. 18½.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 15.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 25½.
Padang	Tls. 18½.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 15.
Permata	Tls. 7½ S.
Repah	Tls. 1.65.
Samagaga	Tls. 1½
Seekee	Tls. 10½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.35 S.
Senawang	Tls. 25 S.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Ts. 1.65.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¼.
S'hai Malay-Pref. ..	Tls. 15
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 2½ B.
Sungala	Tls. 3¾ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 15½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8½ B.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1½ S.
Taiping	Tls. 3½ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 12 B.
Tebong	Tls. 34 Sa.
Ulobri	Tls. 2¼ B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 9 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Tls. 100
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 94½
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 97 Sa.
S'hai Waterworks ..	Tls. 300

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

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LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for March 4 was 177 tons and for March 5, 176 tons.

GERMANY ON A BLIND ERRAND; WHAT IS IT?

How It Baffles Analysis in Terms Of Efficiency, Kultur And Intellectualism

PRUSSIAN TYPE OF MIND

Dogged, Industrious, Painstaking, and Orderly, With Certain Limitations

By Garet Garrett

Berlin, January 2.—What is this fancied errand on which the Germans go so tragically What message do they bring? What do they put in place of that which disappears before them? What did they take to Warsaw, to Courland, and to Servia? What is new in Belgium? What lesson will they teach the Turk? Efficiency? Perhaps.

The Germans are efficient. They are not a boastful people. Least of all they boast of this, which, to begin with, marks it for distinction. Besides, it has comparable and tangible results. The world has come to think of German efficiency with a kind of superstition, as something temperamental, a trait inherent, a gift a quality of mind, a superhuman combination of prescience and will. The instances are marvelous, not separately, not as specific examples of forethought, but in their interacting relationships. There is perhaps no one item of German efficiency that might not be matched in quality by the English or the French; but the certainty that the Germans will have thought of everything beforehand, in order and sequence, is what makes them so incomparably efficient and gives the word itself a German meaning.

If a French army, invading Servia, had found a copper mine out of which to increase a diminishing supply of that precious war metal, it is possible that the Government at Paris would have been prepared to begin working it at once. That would have been an instance of forethought for the French Army to remember with pride. But when the commander of the German Army in Servia telegraphed to Berlin, "Have found a copper mine at——; please send timber and engineers," he was not in the least surprised to receive within two hours the answer: "Timber and engineers already on the way." They had been waiting on the Austrian frontier for several weeks. The Government knew the army would find the copper mine, and the materials and the men to work it with had been sent three-quarters of the way to save time. All of which was taken as a matter of course. That is efficiency. For the Government not to have been ready beforehand—that would have been surprising.

If the English ran out of walnut lumber for gunstocks somebody might know where a large supply could be obtained at once; somebody might have anticipated the problem, and that would be forethought, deserving to be complimented. But when the German supply ran low it could be taken for granted that it had been somebody's business to provide the solution, and that the answer awaited the question, "Where shall we find walnut?" In the files, under "W-Wa-Walnut" is the information. Long before time military commanders had been requested to look for walnut trees in the territory they occupied and to report their position, size and number. It is now a simple matter to telegraph to a commander in Northern France to cut down so many walnut trees and ship the logs, as per detailed instructions. And nobody is to be complimented.

Aspects of Efficiency

Efficiency produces a state of preparedness. It bores with a very long auger. Before the fall of Warsaw preparations began to be made for the Balkan campaign. Military engineers were on the ground working out every problem that could be imagined. It was one man's sole business to get the German Army across a river at a certain place, on paper; another man's business to put it across at another point; another man's business to work out the gun ranges, from certain positions commanding the citadels of the enemy. He had not only to work them out on paper but to memorize them, backward and forward; so that months later it was amazing to the military attaches, observing the offensive against Servia, to find a German officer directing the artillery fire out of his head, as if he were playing several games of chess blindfolded. When a German campaign is launched the parts all fit. They have been measured, cut, drilled, and numbered, like the structural steel shapes of a New York skyscraper's frame.

Efficiency has a passion for cleanliness, tidiness, hygiene, geometrical order, and the propagation of practical knowledge. It swabs and scrubs and then polishes its conquered territory. In Poland more streets have been paved in a few months of German occupation than in perhaps a generation before. In one town, where the condition of the market place was disgraceful, the army set immediately to work removing the surface mud, in order to get a bottom on which to lay a pavement, and was astonished and disgusted to find a very good pavement already there. Efficiency, as a matter of course, saves its army from disease and discomfort, as well from the scourge of typhus in Servia as from the scourge of lice in Russia, and at the same time it automatically protects both the army and the civil population of Germany from the most ghastly of human plagues hitherto springing from war like a devil's second harvest. Nobody thinks about these things in Germany except those whose business it is; all the rest take it for granted, and have therefore more time to think of other things.

Division of Thought

This division of thought is a part of efficiency, and is remarkable in Germany, a phenomenon resembling the division of physical labor. Ideas are in request. They go into a great hopper, find their right channels, and, if available, are acted upon. It occurs to somebody that the convalescents are wasting a lot of their time and are unhappy from having nothing to do. Suggestions follow. Next one knows the convalescent soldiers are taken regularly to see the processes of industry, one day through a great printing plant, another day through an automobile factory, a third day to a museum, and so on, the conductor being one capable of explaining what is brought to view. If the men went about alone they would waste a lot of time, see a great deal, and understand very little. The convalescent officers are taught languages, especially Turkish. The cripples are taught new ways in which to be self-supporting, and as fast as they are ready they will be placed in wage-earning positions. They will not have to find them. It has occurred to somebody to suggest that the Government shall first determine a ratio and then require every industry, every employer, to take so many cripples—one or two or three per hundred of other employes. That will be done.

Efficiency is all of these things. There are other things it is not. For one thing, it is not infallible. If you had seen, shortly after the beginning of the war, a swine conference in Berlin, at which statisticians, physicists chemists, agriculturists, commerzienrats, and one Government official sat down to determine just how many hogs would have to be killed at once to effect a permanent equilibrium between vegetable and animal food for men, with the certainty that their conclusion would be accepted as scientific and acted upon accordingly, you would have said, "That is German efficiency." And so it was. But they killed too many hogs, and were sorry, because new problems arose on that account, notably the problem of fat.

Some Limitations

For another thing, efficiency is not miraculous. It is the natural consequence of interest, patience, intelligence, industry, discipline, and perhaps also an inductive way of thinking. These are very common virtues and qualities, peculiar to no civilized people, and only perhaps somewhat more effectively combined and applicably developed among the Germans than among others. Interest is probably the item that deserves to stand first. If you are sufficiently interested in a thing you think about is so much that you end by having thought of its most hidden aspects; if you are less interested you miss and forget. If you are sufficiently interested you will take pains. If you are interested enough no trouble or sacrifice will be too great.

Thirdly, efficiency is not an end. It cannot be that. It is rather the means to an end. Efficiency mainly consists in doing the same things better and better, and if this be regarded as an end in itself, then at last people will become so preoccupied with the effort to do things better that they will never have the time or the mind to ask if those things are worth doing at all. Indeed, that is the disability of efficiency, that it may be pursued for its own aske, as an end. Critical curiosity about tendencies is diminished, processes tend to crystallize around the tendencies that are, and life becomes increasingly inflexible. For instance, Germany, having borrowed ideas of trade, industrialism, and colonial expansion from other countries, largely from England, became so engrossed in the undertaking by efficiency to excel her rivals that it never once occurred to her to ask whether the empire business was worth while at all; and whether her economic necessities were necessities indeed, or mere ideas. England, on the other hand, being less efficient, has asked herself over and over if the empire game was worth its cost, and has actually thought of chucking it.

Efficiency is a jewel, but to possess it you have to pay a high price, so, alas! people will no doubt go on being only as efficient as they need to be to overcome the difficulties of their immediate environments and situations, and, as it cannot be an end in itself, but a means to some end, efficiency is not a people's errand.

What of Kulture?

So, what do the Germans bear to the world? Could it be "Kultur" spelled with a K? This is a very delicate ground of interogation. It is almost impossible to day for a German to say the word without showing pains of embarrassment, it has been so flung at his head with howls of derision since the war began. He brings it out with a tone of challenge and then resolves courageously to show you his hurt. A German in this aspect is to weep with. Kultur is not this wonderful side, and yet you have moments of wondering if he would not for this one thing, a bauble, give all those other things wherein he is wonderful indeed. He tells you wistfully of some very fine things.

There was the opening of the University of Warsaw in December. Its restoration to the Pole for the sake of Polish culture was an event into which he put all the pride and dignity of his yearning spirit; and you can feel how chagrined he was that the neutral correspondents made so little of it. The Government had asked them to go and had provided a special train, but very few went. It happened to coincide with a time when news was "breaking" rapidly.

At dinner you hear a little man telling, as a matter of casual interest, that he was obliged that morning to occupy a pulpit. Everybody laughs, and he explains. So many people had come to hear his lecture that the lecture room could not hold them, so they all went into the chapel and he delivered his lecture from the pulpit. "What was the subject?" you ask. "A Mohammedan Sect of the Ninth Century," he answers simply.

Hardly had the German army of Balkan invasion swept beyond Belgrade when a competent librarian took charge of King Peter's remarkable but very untidy library and proceeded to make its first catalogue.

There is no end of such things; but all of them put together have nothing to oblige culture. They only promote knowledge. Culture is a different thing. It is a way with life. To insist upon it is to deny it. To be conscous of it is either never to have had it or to have lost it. Other things it may or may not be, but certainly, almost certainly, it is not the errand of the German people.

Intellectualism

Perhaps the German message is one purely of the intellect. What could there be in that? The German mind is a vest and perplexing study. One of its first qualities is orderliness. Its knowledge does not lie scattered about in heaps or in miscellaneous shelf associations, like the books in King Peter's library. It is card indexed. That saves, of course, a lot of time. Its second most interesting characteristic is the preference for the inductive habit. It must begin with premises. It is doggedly industrious, patient, and thorough in superlative degrees. It has a passion for practically. It has made knowledge one of the cheapest commodities in Germany. Any one may command it. It is knowledge without vanity and intensely practical rather than the theoretical.

But all of these considerations lie toward efficiency. Intellectualism is something very different. It differs from mere brain efficiency as culture differs from learning. There is a fine intellectualism in Germany, but it is distrusted in Germany, looked at askance, and treated as a foreign cult. The people and the Princes have equally distrusted it. People and princes are more like-minded than they know. There appeared in Germany a literature which the people could not understand, a kind of thought they could not think, a philosophy they knew not the first terms of, and an art they could not look at. They therefore resented. It was something alien to German. Their Princes did likewise, possibly for lack of understanding, possibly by instinct, knowing wherein their strength lay. When the war came intellectualism was for a time almost without the pale of toleration. It had no standing with patriotism. It was foreign. Its votaries, though Germans by accident, were foreigners at heart.

People and Princes

There was all the more enthusiasm for the princes, the war nobles, who had remained the same, purely German, romantically barbaric, untouched by this new thing. Where were the intellectuals now? The princes and the people together had the saving of Germany. The adoration of General Hindenburg is partly based upon this feeling. He is not noble; he comes from the only other source the people can understand—themselves. He is one of them. He will not have his portrait painted. He loves only the old things. He is, like a prince, utterly unspoiled. And that such as these should be the heroes of war is a great delight to the people.

No, intellectualism is not what the Germans bear to the world, for that has yet to win its own way in Germany. Yet, are they empty handed? Seventy million people in so great a feud with life, so strong in the mastery of means, so yearning in spirit, so anxious to torment themselves—have they not an errand? That it perhaps cannot be defined is no proof of its non-existence. Always, the goal is inside the man. It creates itself in the pangs of exertion. Therefore, effort can never be quite wasted. It is very often blind. To wreck the faith one fights to save—even that might be an errand.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service.

London, March 3.—Today's rates and prices are as follows:—

Consols 2½% for account.	£57⅜
Cheques on London at Paris	Fcs.28.03
Bar Silver Spot	27d.
Egyptian Cotton Brown ..	11.70d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton.	5.85d.
Mid-American Cotton	7.84d.
Plantation Rubber, March 3s. 7¾d.	Paid
Indian Tea	9d.
Ceylon Tea	9⅛d.

AUSTRIAN SPY TO OSAKA

He Will Be Treated As a Prisoner Of War

Yokohama, February 28.—The examination of the Austrian spy Captain Moreveck, who was arrested at a local hotel some time ago, shortly after his arrival from Seattle, and who was subsequently sent to the Yokosuka Naval Station, has been concluded. It has been decided to treat Moraveck as a prisoner of war. Under the escort of Captain Kono and two privates, he was sent to Osaka yesterday, to be detained in the Prisoners' Camp.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	„ 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
ChangchunHarbin		Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	U.S. 4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen $48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1915.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	500,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.
7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN.
Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3393-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars: interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

5671.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on February 29, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	„	12-18
Pork	„	20-25
Veal	„	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	16-18
Pomfret	„	—
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	15-30
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	25-30
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	80-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	$1.00-1.20
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	10-12
Quail	„	20-25
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	30-40
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	4-5
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	25-30
Lemons	each	10-12
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-10
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	10-12
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	15-16
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	6-8
Peas	„	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.70
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.50
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	„	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.25
Stove Coal	„	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

∵ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∵

APOLLO THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For March 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th

"THE BLACK BOX"
Showing 11th & 12th Episodes, entitled:
"A DESERT VENGEANCE"
and
"'NEATH IRON WHEELS"
In Four Reels
Come and you may be able to form an idea who is the guilty party.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting all the latest War Incidents.

"THE KNOCK-OUT"
Special Two-Reel Feature with ROSCOE ARBUCKLE as the Heavyweight Boxer and CHAS. CHAPLIN as the Featherweight Referee.

LYCEUM THEATRE

Saturday, March 11, 1916.

A Grand Concert
BY
Oscar Strock
A well-known Pianist-Virtuoso.
Kindly assisted by:
Miss Jouravel, Dramatic-Soprano
Mrs. Thoresen..Contra-Alto
Mr. Curry..... Baritone
Mr. Speelman .... Tenor

Booking at Moutrie's for the remaining tickets.

Usual Prices.

8938

VICTORIA THEATRE

Tuesday, March 7th

NEW PROGRAMME
Showing Two Good Features
"THE BLACK MAN'S CLUB"
Detective Story in Three Parts
and
"AMID RAGING BEASTS"
Selig Animal Feature, Two Parts.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME
For 8th and 9th March, 1916

Showing The Following New Films
"THE THREE CASKETS"
An Interesting Drama in Three Acts
BY THE NORDISK CO.

"FROM TRENCH TO TRENCH"
Topical War Film

"FATTY'S JONAH DAY"
Keystone Comedy

A. D. C. Lyceum Theatre

173rd Production
"THE PURSUIT OF PAMELA"
A Comedy in Four Acts
by
C. B. Fernald
at 9 p.m. Sharp
Monday, 20th March, 1916
Wednesday, 22nd „ „

The Booking for the above two Performances will be opened at Messrs. Moutrie's on Friday, the 10th March, for Members only and on Saturday 11th March, for the Public.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

One half of the proceeds of this Performance will be donated to
The Volunteer Branch
of the
British Women's Work Association

By Order
WM. ARMSTRONG,
Business Manager.

8961

TOWA CINEMA

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads
PROGRAMME
For Sunday and Matinee Sunday Afternoon

1.— *"FOOL'S-HEAD AS SPORTSMAN"* — *A Comic Picture*
2.— *"JELLY FISH"* — *An Instructive Film*
3.— *"MAN WANTED"* — *Interesting Comedy*
4.— *"WEDDING TRIP"* — *Amusing Picture*
5.— **"THE BLACK BOX"** — *6th Episode. 1st and 2nd Parts.*
6.— *"CHARLIE BY THE SEA"* — *A Good Chaplin Comedy*

PROGRAMME
For Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday

1.— *"FALSE BEAUTY"* — *A Highly Amusing Keystone Comedy*
2.— **"THE BLACK BOX"** — *7th Episode. 1st Part*
3.— **"THE BLACK BOX"** — *7th Episode. 2nd Part*
4.— **"THE BLACK BOX"** — *8th Episode, 1st Part*
5.— **"THE BLACK BOX"** — *8th Episode. 2nd Part*
6.— *"CHARLIE BY THE SEA"* — *An Amusing Chaplin Picture*

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COMMITTEE:
Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., *President.*
A. W. Burkill — E. V. Hobbs, M.R.C.V.S.
L. Midwood — H. Tiefenbacher
E. O. Cumming — Capt. G. Rabier
Dr. H. Fresson — O. M. Green
E. R. Hooper — J. K. Tweed
Col. C. D. Bruce
K. J. McEuen

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is $2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same t undersigned, c/o Sun Insuranceofficeo

D. V. WANOSTROCHT,
Actinz Hon. Secretary & Treasu

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date.	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Mar 9	P.M.	Tacoma	Canada Maru	Jap.	Hori	A. T. Co.
" 12	5.00*	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagasuye	N. Y. K.
" 15	"	Tacoma	Kumi Maru	Jap.		A. T. Co.
" 15	"	New York	Indrashamba	Br.	Jones	J. M. & Co.
" 17	P.M.	San Francisco etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
" 20	noon	Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shinobe	N. Y. K.
" 24	P.M.	Vancouver	E'press of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. O. S.
Apr. 5	P.M.	Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	A. T. Co.
" 7	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopecraft	C. P. O. S.
" 9	noon	Seattle	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
" 11	P.M.	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Rent	A. T. Co.
" 17	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
" 21	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
" 21	P.M.	Tacoma	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	Saitow	A. T. Co.
" 23	..	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Henri	N. Y. K.
" 28	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
May 1		Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
" 6	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
" 21		Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N Y K
June 04	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
Aug 25	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Mar 7	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikuzen Maru	Jap.	Yanhara	N. Y. K.
" 9	1.30	Moji, Kobe	Kumano Maru	Jap.	Saito	N. Y. K.
" 9	D.L.	Kobe, etc.	Bokuang	Br.	Mitchell	I. C.
" 10	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	Poliakoff	R V F
" 12	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesien	Fr.	Costa	Cie. M. M.
" 14	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji	Omi Maru	Jap.	Yoshikawa	N. Y. K.
" 17	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co
" 19	9.00*	Kobe Yokohama	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Irisawa	N. Y. K.
" 24	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	E'press of Russia	Br.	Davison	C.P.O.S.
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Mar 8	..	London	Glenstrae	Br.	Roger	B. & S.
" 16	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Eumaeus	Br.	Martens	B. & S.
" 15	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Beven	B. & S.
" 19	10.00*	London etc.	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
" 20	A.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Novara	Br.	Heavington	P. & O.
" 20	..	Marseilles etc.,	Amazone	Fr.	Lafont	Cie. M. M.
" 23	..	London	Nore	Br.	Asbury	P. & O.
" 29	A.M.	Marseilles	Polynesien	Fr.	Costa	Cie M. M.
Apr 2	7.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Kitano Maru	Jap.	Cope	N. Y. K.
" 3	..	Marseilles etc.,	Malta	Br.	Talbot	P. & O.
" 17	..	Marseilles etc.,	Nagoya	Br.	Garwood	P. & O.
May 1	..	Marseilles etc.,	Namur	Br.	Collyer	P. & O.
" 15	..	Marseilles etc.,	Nankin	Br.	Manley	P. & O.
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Mar 7	D.L.	Wuhu, Canton	Tientsin	Br.	Cogan	B. & S.
" 7	11.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Kiukiang	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
" 7	11.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
" 7	M.N.	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	Sangster	C.M.SN.Co
" 8	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
" 9	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Meathrel	B. & S.
" 10	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow.	Tamsui	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.
" 12	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
" 23	12.30	Hongkong	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
Apr 9	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A T Co
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Mar 7	noon	w.h.w. C'foo, T'sin	Lienshing	Br.	Carle	J. M & Co.
" 7	1.00	Dairy	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	Satoh	S. M. S.
" 8		Tientsin, Dairy	Anping Maru	Jap.	Miura	N. K. K.
" 8	A.M.	Tientsin, Direct	Hsinkong	Chi.	Halkett	C.M.S.N Co.
" 8	A.M.	Tientsin, Direct	Hsinfong	Chi.	Hamblin	C.M.SN.Co.
" 9	10.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'sin	Shuntien	Br.	N'combe	B. & S.
" 9	D.L.	Tientsin	Kalgan	Br.	Davies	B. & S.
" 10	2.30	Tsingtao, Dairy	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
" 10	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	Poliakoff	R. V. F.
" 10	D.L.	W.h.w. C'foo, T'sin	Koonshing	Br.	Wright	J. M. & Co.
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Mar 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	Yasaki	M. K. K.
" 7	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	Phillip	J. M. & Co.
" 7	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br	Frazier	B. & S.
" 7	M.N.	do	Tehhsing	Br.	King	Geddes
" 8	M.N.	do	Kiuling	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
" 8	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	Conley	C.M.S.N Co
" 9	M.N.	do	Talee Maru	Jap	Inwood	N. K. K.
" 9	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	Wade	C.M.SN.Co.
" 10	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.
" 10	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	Christie	B. & S.
" 10	M.N.	do	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
" 11	M.N.	do	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	Takano	N. K. K.
" 11	M.N.	do	Nganking	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.
" 13	M.N.	do	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	Kurikawa	N. K. K.
" 14	M.N.	do	Tacheng Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Mar 5	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Mar 5	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi	Edgren	Ningshao	N.S.C.W.
Mar 5	Tientsin	Lienshing	1049	Br.	Carle	J M. & Co.	S H W
Mar 5	Hankow	Tuckwo	2672	Br.	Philip	J. M. & Co.	H W
Mar 5	Hankow	Luenyi	2672	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.	CNCW
Mar 6	Japan	Shinyo Maru	1286	Jap.	Noda	F & Co.	
Mar 6	Japan	Chikuzen Maru	2578	Jap.	Kusano	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Mar 6	Japan	Kumano Maru	3154	Jap.	Yawamoto	N Y K	W S W
Mar 6	Swatow	Tientsin	1348	Br.	Cogan	B. & S.	W W
Mar 6	Dairy	Sakaki Maru	2093	Jap.	Sato	S.M.R.Co	
Mar 6	Tientsin	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	Hamblin	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W
Mar 6	Hankow	Kiangyu	1590	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Mar 6	Japan	Hirado Maru	1034	Jap.	Ito	N. K. K.	
Mar 6	Foochow	Anping Maru	1052	Jap.	Miura	N. K. K.	
Mar 6	Hankow	Nanyang Maru	2225	Jap.	Kuskari	N. K. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Mar 6	Hankow	Tehhsing	9851	Br.	Cooke	Geddes&Co	N.S.C.W.
Mar 6	Hankow	Kiuling	2511	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.	
Mar 6	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	Meathrel	B & S	W T W.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 5	Hankow, etc.,	Changon	1289	Br.	Tindall	Geddes& Co
" 5	Hankow, etc.	Fatung	1590	Br.	Hom'ville	B. & S.
" 5	W.h.w. C'foo, T'sin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
" 5	Hongkong, Canton	Luebow	2121	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
" 5	Foochow	Hsean	887	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co
" 5	Tientsin	Proteus	2247	Nor.	Larsen	K M A
" 5	Manila	Hazel Dollar	2804	Br.	Ridley	Dollar Co.
" 5	Moji	Denbigh Hall	3311	Br.	Hey	M. B. K.
" 5	Japan	Penang Maru	5 00	Jap.	Muradzumi	N. Y. K.
" 5	Tsingtao	Hakushin Maru	900	Jap.	Yebiko	S. M. R.
" 5	Japan	Novara	4260	Br.	Herington	P&O S N Co
" 5	Bombay	Naokia	4751	Br.	Manley	P&O SN Co
" 6	Hankow, etc.,	Kiangyung	1585	Chi.	McIlwain	C. M. SNCo
" 6	Hankow, etc.,	Hsinyang M.	3335	Jap.	Scott	N K K &Co
" 6	Chinwangtao	Sishan	487	Rus	Strosdy	K M A
" 6	New York	City of Baroda	3305	Jap.	Mason	M. B. K.
" 6	Japan	Ceylon Maru	3142	Jap.	Fujieo	N Y K
" 6	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
" 6	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	Edgren	N. S N. Co

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 6	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	1049	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
" 6	Hankow, etc.	Tatsu	1227	Br.	Gibb	J. M. & Co
" 6	Hankow, etc.	Tsfoo Maru	2355	Jap	Ikeda	N. K. K.
" 6	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	1590	Chi	Lindstrom	C.M.SN.Co.
" 6	Ningpo, Wenchow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
	Antilochus	Jan. 5
	Atreus	Feb. 3
	Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7
	City of Colombo	Jan. 28
	Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20
	Helenus	Feb. 2
	Iyo Maru	Mar. 5
	Kansas	Feb. 6
	Knight Companion	Feb. 21
	Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
	Mongara	Feb. 10
	Nellore	Jan. 30
	Peleus	Dec. 31
	Pingsuey	Mar. 1
	Prostesilaus	Mar. 2
	Pyrrhus	Dec. 8
	Suwa Maru	Jan. 23
	Tydeus	Jan. 16
	Waimana	Feb. 18
	Yangtsze	Jan. 23
For Marseilles, etc.		
	Andre Lebon	Feb. 16
	Atlantique	Mar. 5
	Cordillere	Feb. 2
For Bombay		
	Namur**	Feb. 20
	Nankin**	Mar. 5
	Sardinia**	Feb. 7
For Vancouver, etc.		
	Hugh Hogan	Feb. 3
	Ide Maru	Jan. 12
	J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
	Javary	Jan. 25
	Kamokura Maru	Feb. 27
	Kosoku Maru	Mar. 1
	Mexico Maru	Feb. 6
	Monteagle	Feb. 19
	Shimpo Maru	Feb. 26
	Shidzuoka Maru	Feb. 7
For New York		
	City of Baroda	Mar. 4
	Daylight S. V.	Nov. 9
	Indra	Feb. 7
	St. Patrick	Feb. 27
	Skipton Castle	Jan. 22
	Tuscan Prince	Jan. 26
For San Francisco, etc.		
	China	Feb. 8
	Hazell Dollar	Mar. 4
	Panama	Dec. 16
	Robert Dollar	Feb. 25
	Sequoya	Feb. 13
	Tenyo Maru	Feb. 18
	Yucatan	Feb. 16

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Ajax	Jan. 29	Mar. 17
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Mar. 30
Gleniffer	Jan. 5	Apr. 6
Hirano Maru	Feb. 2	Apr. 5
Kamo Maru	Feb. 26	May. 15
Kashima Maru	Mar. 11	Apr. 30
Kitano Maru	Jan. 4	Mar. 31
Kintuck	Jan. 29	Mar. 17
Katori Maru	Feb. 12	Apr. 15
Kashgar	Mar. 14	Apr. 19
Khiva	Feb. 5	Apr. 4
Keemun	Jan. 28	Mar. 10
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Mar. 6
Machaon	Jan. 17	Mar. 8
Malta**	Feb. 5	Mar. 16
Mentor	Feb. 24	Apr. 10
Mishima Maru	Mar. 25	May. 5
Mongara	Apr. 29	June. 12
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Apr. 20
Merionethshire	Jan. 30	Mar. 30
Neleus	Feb. 5	Mar. 20
Nellore	Apr. 15	May. 29
Nagoya**	Feb. 5	Mar. 30
Namur	Mar. 4	Apr. 14
Ningchow	Feb. 19	Apr. 5
Nankin	Mar. 18	Apr. 27
Oanfa	Feb. 12	Mar. 29
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Mar. 10
Teiresias	Jan. 18	Mar. 12
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 16
FROM CALCUTTA		
Itola		Mar. 16
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Awa Maru	Mar. 7	Apr. 4
Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Mar. 8
Empress of Asia		Apr. 21
Empress of Japan		Apr. 7
Empress of Russia		Mar. 24
Monteagle		Apr. 28
Sado Maru	Feb. 22	Mar. 21
FROM NEW YORK		
City of Agra	Jan. 15	Mar. 10
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Mar. 20
City of Lincoln	Jan. 31	Mar. 30
Egremont Castle	Nov. 6	Mar. 15
Grena	Nov. 28	Mar. 10
Indradeo	Jan. 17	Apr. 5
Indrashamba		Mar. 12
Indrawadi	Jan. 19	Mar. 10
Indraghiri	Dec. 17	Mar. 14
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Mar. 12
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	Mar. 15
Tottori Maru	Dec. 24	Apr. 10
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
Ceylon	Feb. 7	Mar. 30
Siam	Jan. 30	Apr. 18
Sumatra	Jan. 8	Mar. 3
Yeddo	Feb. 11	Mar. 30
FROM MARSEILLES		
Polynesien	Feb. 9	Mar. 12
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Chile	Dec. 8	Mar. 15
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Canada Maru	Apr. 13	Mar. 16
Chiyo Maru	Mar. 4	Apr. 30
Mexico Maru	Mar. 28	Apr. 19
Manila Maru	Feb. 17	Mar. 12
Tacoma Maru	Feb. 16	Mar. 14
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Apr. 16
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 9	Mar. 17

* Due date is approximate.
** Transhipment from Colombo.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Nanyang Maru, Capt. S. Yasaki, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. wharf on Tuesday, March 7, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW.—The str. Kwangchi, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Tuesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The str. Persia Maru, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Sunday, April 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN AND DAIREN.—The str. Anping Maru, Capt. W. Miura, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on 8th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 475.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The str. Hsinkong, Capt. J. Halkett, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, March 17. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The str. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, March 17. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the American Trading Company.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at noon.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Fooksang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Machaon left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday at 8 a.m.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinyu left Foochow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo yesterday.

The s.s. Itola left Calcutta on the 23rd February and may be expected here on or about March 16.

The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Burrumbeet (chartered), left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

NEW DOLLAR STEAMER STRATHARDLE

Capt. Robert Dollar, Head of the Dollar Steamship Co., has just purchased the British steamer Strathardle from Messrs. Burrel and Sons, Glasgow, and will bring the vessel out to Shanghai shortly to operate a trans-Pacific service between Vancouver and the Orient.

The Strathardle is of 2,829 tons net and was built in Dumbarton in 1910.

The above vessel will be successor to the Company's Robert Dollar, 5,356 tons gross, which, according to a report, has recently been sold to a Japanese shipowner for Y.280,000 for delivery in April next at Vladivostock, as reported previously. But the negotiations for her purchase are reported to have been broken off, owing to the prohibition of the sale of American merchantmen to foreigners by the U.S. Government.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen Maru from Japan:—Mr. L. B. Ault, Mrs. E. W. Almberg.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Battenheim, Mr. and Mrs. I. Thamsen, Mr. Kozlinsky, Mr. A. Tezdi, Mr. G. H. Lomas, Mr. F. Eithzen, Mr. A. N. Warrack, Mr. M. Bateman, Mr. K. Sasaki.

Per s.s. Lienshing from Tientsin:—Mrs. Kindall and child, and Mr. W. W. B. Ross.

Per s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow:—Mrs. Krone, and Mr. C. Lee.

Per s.s. Luenyi from Nanking:—Mr. H. A. Turnbull.

Per s.s. Kwangchi from Wenchow:—Mr. Nelson.

Per s.s. Tehhsing from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Highberger and two children.

Per s.s. Shantung from Hongkong:—Capt., Mrs. and Miss James, Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Arnold, Capt. Freer, Messrs. L. Daussa and Anderson.

Passengers Departed

Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin for London:—Mr. R. J. Howard, Miss Hanson, Mr. J. B. McGee. For Marseilles:—Mrs. P. Campbell. For Bombay:—Mr. R. Howe, Mr. R. Janmahomed, Mr. H. G. Padamsee, Mrs. E. Korjee. For Penang:—Dr. J. Sharp. For Singapore:—Mr. J. H. Teesdale, Mr. Ma Wei-li, Dr. Mary W. Griscam, Mr. A. W. Bates, Mr. I. P. Burgess, Mr. G. R. Welch. For Hongkong:—Miss Abraham.

Per s.s. Yingchow for Hongkong:—Mr. H. Moon.

Per s.s. Lienshing for Chefoo:—Mr. L. M. Ding.

Per s.s. Kutwo for Hankow:—Mrs. J. K. Hill, and Miss Cornaby.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albonga	2769	Ger.	Carisen	Carlowitz	N G L B 2
Feb 19	Ningpo	Anning	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M S.N Co	K N A
Mar 4	Japan	Atlantique	3502	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie M M	O W S B
Mar 4	C'wangtao	Astrachan	1511	Rus	Grosberg	K M A	Y K D W
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4284	Aus.	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Tarabuchia	Aus. Lloyd	C M S W
Aug 8	Hongkong	D'Rickmers	2657	Ger.	Voerbeak	H. D. & Co	B XIII
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	Hense	H. D. & Co	10 p.
Mar 5	Japan	Fujisan Maru	1267	Jap.	Watanabe	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W.
Mar 1	Hongkong	Glenstrae	3054	Br.	Roger	Glen Line	C M L W
Mar 4	Tsingtao	Harada Maru	349	Jap.	Hagihara	S. M. R. Co	H Y P W
Mar 5	Tientsin	Hsinkong	1264	Chi.	Halkett	C.M.S N Co	Y K D W.
Feb 4	Singapore	Islami	608	r.	Watson	Moller & Co	Y T P D
Mar 4	Swatow	Irene	826	Chi	McLean	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Mar 4	Japan	Iyo Maru	3691	Jap.	Okamoto	N Y K	B IX
Mar 4	Ningpo	Ishin Maru	930	Jap.	Tanaka	S. M. R. Co	W W
Jan 3	Hongay	Kaho	981	Chi	Hoeg	Moller & Co	Y T P D W
Feb 28	C'wangtao	Kwangping	1235	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.	Y T P D
Mar 4	Hankow	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	Wade	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Mar 4	Hankow	Kutwo	1923	Br.	Gibb	J. M. & Co	S H W
Mar 5	Wenchow	Kwangchi	816	Chi.	Hansen	C.M.SN.Co	Y K D W
Mar 5	Hankow	Luenyi	1745	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.	C N C W
Mar 5	Tientsin	Lienshing	1046	Br.	Carle	J. M. & Co.	S H W
July 18	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Ratke	Melchers	N&G L B 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	632	Ger.	Lehmann	Melchers	N.G L B 1
Feb 16	Hankow	Melan	461	Am.	Augustad	S. Oil Co.	K N O
Mar 4	Japan	Miyo Maru	888	Jap.	Nakayama	M.B.K.	L.P.D.W.
Jan 18	Dairy	Ninju Maru	270	Jap.	Gamo	Suzuki	Y T P D
Jan 31	Keelung	Otowa Maru	877	Jap.	Byodo	N.K.K	1st D
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	Peterson	G. N. T. Co.	8 p.
Feb 22	Wenchow	Poochi	3367	Chi.	Taylor	C.M.SN.Co.	Y P D
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	840	Ger.	Artelt	H. A. L.	9 p.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	6446	Aus.	Martinolich	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shuhun	495	Chi.	Chinese	S.N Co	K N D W
Feb 25	Manila	Seward	764	Am.	Ewart	Dodwell	O D W
Mar 5	Cruise	Store Nordlake	832	Dan.	C'tiansen	G. N.T. Co.	9 P
Mar 4	Wenchow	Tungwah	745	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Mar 5	Hankow	Tsfoo Maru	1723	Jap.	Ikeda	N. K. K.	L P D U W
Mar 5	Hankow	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	Philip	J. M. & Co	H W
Feb 17	Ningpo	Yushun	1079	Chi.	Legge	C.M.S.NCo	B N D W
Mar 4	Hongkong	Yingchow	1049	Br.	Jones	B. & S.	W T W

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
10 p	Feb. 28	Cruise	Ajax	Am Aux.	800		80	Lundberg
S N B	Dec. 29	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	313	Fewel
YTPDW	Feb 21	Cruise	Elcano	Am g-b.	620	8	95	Coxe
1 e	Feb. 18	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	13	309	Kellogg
P&OBI	Oct. 31	Yangtse	Helena	Am g-b.	1397	13	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

C. P. O. S. LTD.

Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Russia ..	Mch.	24
Empress of Japan....	Apr.	7
Empress of Asia . ..	,,	21
Monteagle	,,	28
Empress of Russia ..	May	19
Empress of Japan....	June	3
Empress of Asia	,,	16
Monteagle	July	1
Empress of Russia ..	,,	14
Empress of Japan....	July	29
Empress of Asia	Aug.	11

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Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads
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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	Mar. 17
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	Apr. 11
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	May 6
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	June 3
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	June 28
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	July 21
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	Aug. 18
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	Sept. 8

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11 000	tons	Mar. 7
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	Apr. 28
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	tons	May 28
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9 000	tons	July. 11
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	tons	Aug. 8
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	Mar. 23
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	July 2
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	July 30
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	Sept. 16

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Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
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'Phone 1886 First Floor, Union Building

GERMAN AERIAL RAIDER CAPTURED IN NORTH SEA

Returning From England, It Comes Down Off Middelkerke; Observer Drowned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 6.—The Press Bureau announces: A German seaplane was picked up, at ten o'clock on Thursday morning, in the North Sea, three miles north of Middelkerke Bank. It had come down at 9 o'clock the previous evening, when returning from a raid on England.

One of the observers was drowned. The other was picked up and made a prisoner.

Two Zeppelins raided the north-east coast on Sunday night. Up to the present, their movements have not been clearly defined.

Some bombs were dropped in the sea, near the shore, but it is not known whether any damage was done on land.

THREE MORE V.Cs.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 4.—The King has been pleased to confer the Victoria Cross on the following officers and men, for most conspicuous gallantry:

2nd Lieut. Alfred Smith, of the East Lancs Regiment. A grenade he was about to throw slipped from his hand and fell in the bottom of the trench, close to some officers and men, whom Smith warned and then jumped clear, but, seeing that they were unable to get to cover, Smith returned and flung himself on the grenade. He was instantly killed by the explosion. His magnificent self-sacrifice undoubtedly saved many lives.

Private Hull, of the 21st Lancers, under a close fire, rescued Captain G. E. Learoyd, of the same regiment, whose horse had been shot, by mounting him behind him and galloping to safety.

Private Christian, of the Royal Lancaster Regiment, who dug out three men from a crater, unaided and under continual bombing by the enemy and then carried them to safety.

MALOJA CAPTAIN'S STORY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Dover, March 2.—At the inquest on the Maloja victims, the Captain said that the large number of persons saved was due to the fact that everybody was wearing life-belts. The ship went astern at such speed that it was marvellous that any boats cleared.

If he had been able to stop the ship, dead, it was probable that everybody would have been saved except those killed by the explosion. The number of Europeans saved compared to Lascars was due to the greater stamina of the former.

When nothing further could be done, he walked down the port side of the ship into the water. The ship sank five minutes later.

NEW AFRICA MEDAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5.—It is officially announced that a new Africa general service medal has been instituted to commemorate the native operations in East, Central and West Africa. It will be granted to the forces under Colonel Cubitt engaged in the operations at Shimber Berris, on November 19 and 25, 1914, February 2 and 9, 1915 and the operations in Shire and Nyassaland on January 24 and February 17, 1915.

After Eight Months In Trenches Fears Spanking At Home

Robert Vincent

Sixteen year old Robert Vincent, who has arrived in New York after eight months in the trenches in France fears a spanking when he reaches home in Boston, where his father, Dr. John Vincent is a prominent physician.

Robert ran away from home last April, took passage on the Arabic and arrived in Liverpool, penniless. It took him nine days to walk to London, where he tried to enlist, but without success. He worked his way over to Paris and there joined the boy scouts and was finally sent to the front as a despatch bearer. After the discovery that he was an American the French authorities sent him home.

£6,000,000 Prize Fund For British Sailors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 3.—The Naval Prize Fund amounts to £6,000,000 and will be distributed to the navy at the end of the war.

D'ANNUNZIO INJURED

Accident While Flying Over Enemy Lines

London, February 26.—It is reported from Rome that much anxiety is felt there over the condition of Senor d'Annunzio, the Italian poet, who is in hospital. He may lose the sight of one of his eyes as a result of an injury he sustained in an aeroplane accident while observing the Austrian battle lines.—*Asahi.*

Derby Says Further Speedy Action on Big Scale Is Required

Present Law Insufficient; No Bachelor Under 31 Should Be Exempt from Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 2.—In the House of Lords, Lord Derby stated that the reduction in the categories exempted from military service was insufficient to ensure the number of men required and further speedy action was required, on a big scale. He urged that no unmarried man under 31 years should be exempted from military service and that there should be no exemptions of married or single men employed in reserved occupations, unless they had been similarly employed prior to August 15, 1915, except in the case of skilled munition makers.

Mr. Asquith's pledge to married men had been kept to the letter and it must be kept in the spirit. Lord Derby mentioned that 130,000 married men had attested since January 1.

Lord Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture, stated that many men under 30 years of age on the farms were indispensable for the maintenance of the food supply.

Lord Harris replied that he himself was a large farmer and there was no need for even one unmarried man to be employed on any farm.

Lord Lansdowne stated that Lord Derby's first proposal was unworkable in the case of the munition and other industries and it would be very difficult to apply the second indiscriminately, but he considered the Government realised the great importance of the whole question and had arranged for an important conference between the heads of the departments chiefly concerned, at which all criticisms and suggestions would be considered. The Government was determined not to allow the effects of their efforts to be whittled away.

A Royal Proclamation calls up 8 groups of married men from 19 to 26 years of age. It is understood that a further nine groups of married men who have attested for military service under the Derby scheme will be called up at the end of April.

The military representative of the Liverpool tribunal and a small committee of the Cotton Association have arranged a compromise, whereby, out of the 872 men who have attested, engaged on the cotton market, 584 join as the groups are called up and 288 are transferred to group 46. The tribunal, recognising the necessity for carrying on the market, have endorsed the agreement.

Ottawa, March 3.—Major-General the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Defence, announced in the House of Commons, today, that 275,000 men had been enrolled in Canada for over-seas service.

BLISS ELECTED M.P.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 3.—Mr. Bliss (Liberal) has been returned unopposed for Cockermouth. Mr. Francis Neilson, Liberal Member for Hyde, who is at present in America, has resigned.

ASQUITH OUT AGAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 3.—Mr. Asquith presided over yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet.

TO BAR 'PICTURE BRIDES'

Washington, February 23.—Representative John L. Burnett of Alabama, chairman of the committee on immigration and naturalization, and member of the United States immigration commission, states that the new immigration bill will prohibit the entry of the so-called picture brides, who are wooed at long distance by Japanese in the United States.

FRENCH INITIATIVE LED TO TRADE CONFERENCE

Advocate Unsparing Commercial War; Absolute Prohibition Suggested

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 3.—It is expected that Mr. A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies and possibly Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, will represent Great Britain at the allies trade conference in Paris. The date of the conference has, up to the present, not been fixed.

The Times states that Japan and probably Belgium and Servia will be represented at the conference. The British Government has ascertained the views of the Dominions on the subject and their delegates have practically an Imperial mandate.

The Times also says that it is understood that France took the initiative in advocating an unsparing commercial war against Germany. The British Government only adhered to the proposal this week. Their attitude is definite, as there is a general willingness to enter into an offensive and defensive commercial alliance.

A section of the British Cabinet urges the absolute prohibition of German trade for a specified period.

The Dominions have whole-heartedly responded to the appeal in the resolution passed in the House of Commons on January 10.

TORPEDO MINE-SWEEPER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 3.—It is officially announced that the mine-sweeper Primula has been torpedoed in the Eastern Mediterranean. All on board were saved, except three and landed at Port Said.

Proposal To Issue 50,000 Anglo-Java

(Continued from Page 1)

ments, but Wattie and Co. in Java are shipping to Wattie and Co. in London enormous amounts of merchandise without drawing and if the ordinary banking facilities were made use of two-thirds to three-quarters of the value of each consignment would be in hand on the date of shipment.

Independent of the advantages as above set forth, it is not sound business for a company to lose control of such a large part of its assets. Without any reflection on the London agents it must be recognised that it is possible for something to go wrong in London whereby the company would suffer heavy losses. This is a mistake which the shareholders should correct by a resolution at their next annual meeting.

Purpose of New Issue

The directors justify the issue of 50,000 shares at 4.50 (worth Tls. 15) to provide cash funds for:

(a) payment of a final dividend. No doubt at this sacrifice the shareholders do not want a dividend.

(b) to supply the working capital required to meet the estimated capital expenditures during 1916. This is the foolish part of the argument. They are producing rubber at practically less than a shilling a pound that can be sold in Singapore over three shillings a pound, or 200 per cent profit, so that one month's receipts should pay three months' expenses. Should they require funds, which is doubtful, they can obtain advances from their bankers at current rates of interest.

(c) The possible acquisition of further land for which the directors are now in treaty. This is something entirely new. If the managers and directors want to acquire new additions at this sacrifice, the shareholders certainly should not.

(d) And to finance the harvesting of the increasing crops. Increasing crops, giving over 200 per cent profit, will finance themselves.

A short time ago the Java Consolidated directors (Wattie and Co., agents) issued 5,000 shares at Tls. 15 without giving the shareholders notice or a chance to participate. And within a month or so afterwards the same shares were readily sold in the share market for Tls. 30. We are informed that the reason for this action of the Board of Directors was to enable Wattie and Co. of Java to ship to Wattie and Co. of London the produce of the Java Consolidated Estates without drawing.

Rubber practically represents the one largest vested interest in Shanghai today. At the collapse of the rubber boom things looked very dark and there has been a hard, uphill struggle for five years and now when it looks as if Shanghai was about to get back its own with interest this action of the management and directors of the Anglo-Java Estates Ltd., has come as a shock to the whole community, and coupled with a number of rumors and suspicions has shaken confidence, especially among the Chinese, in all the other rubber companies.

Shares Forced on Market

It is reported that large quantities of Anglo-Javas have been since the first of the year persistently forced on the market, many thousands being sold forward for March, and rumor has it that the greater part of this selling has been against this proposed issue of 50,000 shares or for the accounts of those in the know.

The bye-laws of this company provide that on a poll each shareholder shall have one vote for each share up to 20 shares and that no shareholder shall have more than 20 votes. The company's statement of accounts was received through the mail by the Shareholders on Saturday, March 4, a half day. The share register is closed from Monday, March 6 to March 14, inclusive. These accounts contained the first intimation of the proposal to issue the 50,000 shares, and if it is to be a "gagged" meeting the shareholders have no alternative but to appeal to the courts. One hundred shares split up among 5 holders of 20 shares each by parties interested in seeing these shares issued will have 80 more votes than the owner and holder of 30,000 shares because 30,000 shares in his own name would entitle him to 20 votes only—and it is now too late for the 30,000 share man to protect himself, and have them split up into lots of 20 so that he would have a vote in keeping with his holdings.

In most parts of the world the shareholders are the owners and the directors and management who receive pay for their work are the employes: and this is the spirit that should regulate the management of every honestly conducted public company. And if the management and directors of this company want to hold the esteem and confidence of the shareholders, and other members of this community, including the investing Chinese there is only one course open to them and that is to set aside such technicalities as may protect their actions and throw the meeting open to the shareholders with the request that the shareholders instruct their employes how their property and rights shall be managed for them.

CAMBODIA'S KING FIRM FRIEND OF THE FRENCH

Appeals to Subjects to Enter Army or Arsenals And Help Secure Victory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Marseilles, March 3.—The King of Cambodia has appealed to his subjects to enrol in the army, arsenal and workshops, in order to strengthen the links of gratitude and affection uniting Cambodia with France and help in the organisation of victory.

TO RECALL FISHER

Former Sea Lord Named For Seat On War Council

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 4.—The Daily Chronicle says that it has reason to believe that Admiral Lord Fisher will be appointed a member of the War Council.

REOPEN METAL EXCHANGE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 4.—The Metal Exchange re-opens on Monday for business in all metals, under arrangements with the Ministry of Munitions. The Glasgow iron market also opens on Monday.

BOMB SMYRNA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, March 3.—Seven French aeroplanes from Salonica bombed Smyrna and returned safely, having travelled a distance of 375 miles in 24 hours.

Siccawei Weather Report

5.—Anticyclone between Kiangsu and Chekiang. Very moderate gradient along our coasts, where prevail very variable breezes. Some dust remains in the atmosphere. Weather generally fine.

6.—Fine and dry weather at Shanghai. Breezes veering to S.E. The pressure comes down towards the normal reading.

Meteorological Readings

Monday, March 6, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Contg., mm.	767.76	767.93
,, ,, inches	30.23	30.23
Variation in m. for 24 h	-1.84	-2.72
Variation in m. for 12 h	+0.21	-0.57
Wind: Direction	SE	SE
Wind: Kilom per hour	15	19
Wind: Miles	9.3	11.8
Temperature: Cen	2°4	8°8
Temperature: Fahr	36.4	47.9
Humidity: oo	73	51
Nebulosity: 5-10	5	8
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Mukden		
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.				Line		
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.03
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
		221				
7						8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Tsianfu	dep.	3.56	15.02
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.01	10.05
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
		421				
9						10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	21.50
11.30	13.18	523	arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28		dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	611	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	62	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp. 7.05	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.		
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	8.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.3

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai—Down**

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nan siang..	8.03		9.31	10.58	1.26	4.02	6.00	
Kunshan	8.51		10.33	11.55		4.54	7.09	
SOOCHOW .. arr	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
dep	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
dep	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
dep	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
dep	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr	1.25	8.32	4.14		5.41			5.14
dep	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry ..dep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	...			...	...		...	...
NANKING .. dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.48
dep	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.59	
dep	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr	10.47			12.43	4.09		8.09	2.53
dep	10.57		7.30	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.58			4.11
dep	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) **Woosung to Shanghai—Up**

MILES.	STATIONS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6 20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45
8.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3.39	5.34	7.54
10.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15

MILES.	STATIONS.	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10.45	1.15	2.40	4.10	6.00	8.25
6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8.4
10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.5

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed	4 Fast	6 Slow	8 Coolie Goods	10 Ex-Press	12 Local Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Shanghai South ....dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ....arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ....dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ....arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ....dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ....arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ....dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.50	6.25	
Hangchow ....arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ....dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed	3 Fast	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Ex-press	11 Local Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ....arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
Hangchow ....dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah ....arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah ....dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ....arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing ....dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ....arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang ....dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14	16	18	20	22	24
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13	15	17	19	21	23
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p m	p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.10				5.10	
Hangchow ....arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ....dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

The Concerned

To sell within the Residence,

No. 20, NORTH SOOCHOW ROAD

(Near General Hospital)

ON

TO-DAY, the 7th March,

At 10 a.m.

The whole of the

Household Furniture

AND

Effects

contained therein

Mirror-back Hat Stand, Pictures, Carpets, Chairs, Sideboards, Cellarettes, Drawing Room Furniture, Escritoire, Overmantels, Flower Stands, Sewing Machine, Glass Ware, E.-P. Ware, Solid Brass and Brass-mounted Beds, Sofas, Wardrobes, Dressing Table, Washstands, Curtains, Stair Carpets, Cooking Stove, etc., etc.

also

A Long Line of Useful Sundries.

On View Sunday and Monday, when Catalogues will be ready.

REMEMBER

Our Fresh Cream Cheese

is worth trying

1¼ lbs. $1.00

'Phone 4740

8842

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poora, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8883

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1, Yuenmingyuen Road, on Thursday, 30th March, 1916. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd to 30th March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8884

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

MOTOR? WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

Business and Official Notices

O'BILL KHAYSMITH

XXVII.

Myself when young did eagerly frequent
Doctor and Saint, and heard great Argument
About it and about; but never more—
They copped my Upper Crust last time I went.

UPPER CRUST RYE FOR HIGHBALLS

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

Central Stores, Limited

NOTICE

THE Twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 15th March, 1916, at 5.15 p.m., when the report and accounts for the 12 months ended 31st December, 1915, will be presented.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th March to the 15th March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. HERVEY LONGHURST,

Secretary.

Shanghai, 29th February, 1916.

8891

LOST

LOST, one native Bank order for Tls. 68.50 No. 2161, due on 8th inst., issued by Hun Chang Bank (恆祥莊). The said Bank order has been lost and cancelled and the public is hereby warned not to accept it, which is now declared null and void by the issuing bank.

DAH KONG.
大康

8965

To Let at Rokkosan

2,800 ft. above Kobe and 2 hours' distance; 15 minutes' walk from Golf Links, near Post and Telegraph Office, a FURNISHED HOUSE, with 6 rooms, 3 bathrooms, servants' quarters, and separate bath-room for servants. Plan of House, Inventory and Terms may be seen at THE CHINA PRESS Office.

8932

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants .....
Clerks .....
Typists .....
Overseers .....
Stenographers .....
Watchmen .....
Printer .....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

6872

Swedish-East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Don't Put It Off

If your storage battery ever shows the least sign of fatigue—see us at once. A quarter spent now may save dollars later.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.

TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

TELEGRAPHIC & CABLE ADDRESS:
WIDLER, CHUNGKING
A. B. C. CODE 5TH EDITION

NOTICE TO BUYERS:

We can supply you with:

MUSK
RHUBARB.
CANTHARIDES.
CROTON
WOOD-OIL.
NUTGALLS.

WIDLER & COMPANY,

CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

ALMA ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of Directors of the Alma Estates, Ltd., held on Monday, 6th March, 1916, it was decided to pay on Tuesday, 21st March, 1916, an interim dividend of 5%—equal to 45 Tael Cents per share—on the Capital of the Company, to those shareholders on record on 13th March, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, the 14th instant, to Monday, 20th instant, both days inclusive,

By order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.,

Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club Races.

THE Races will be run on Saturday, 11th March, 1916 (weather permitting). The First Saddling Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

Tickets of Admission have been sent to Members of the Race Club and the Paper Hunt Club and their wives and daughters.

The public can obtain tickets at the gate, price $1.00 each.

Tickets for children 50 cents each. Owners can obtain tickets for their mafoos from the undersigned.

There will be Pari-Mutuels both for win and place.

By Order of the Stewards,

R. H. NEWMAN,

Secretary.

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.

8967

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

CAR FOR SALE

MR. GALLAGHER is leaving this month for home and will accept any reasonable offer for his Cadillac Car. Reply c-o U. S. S. P. Co., Union Building, 4, The Bund.

8957-M-8

Wa Lee & Co., Ltd.

Furniture Manufacturers, Upholsterers, Decorators, And General Importers.

We have special bargains to offer, and give every care and attention to customers' requirements.

The quality and style of our goods are first-class, and we offer the best possible value for prompt Cash.

Outport orders receive prompt attention.

P375, Nanking Road

(Corner of Yunnan Road)

Telephone No. 4470

8733

Important Notice

We now carry a full range of Sheeting, Tabling, Napkins in Irish Linen or Cotton,
By the yard or ready made;
Also
Honeycomb Quilts,
Marcella Bedspreads,
Pique Counterpanes,
Pillow Linen or Cotton;
and
Bath Mats, Bath Gowns,
Bath Sheets, Bath Towels,
Huck and Glass Towels.
We retail at wholesale prices.

H. G. HILL & CO.

Tel. No. 2240.
129, North Soochow Road, near General Hospital.

Arch Colonel Golf Ball at $1.20 each, $13.80 per doz.
Spalding Midget Ball at $1.25 each, $14.40 per doz.
Braid's Special Ball at $1.00 each, $11.00 per doz.
Captive Golf Ball at $2.00 each

Walter Dunn & Co.

A133, Szechuen Road,

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ROOMS WITH BOARD
BY DAY OR MONTH.
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated, facing the Gardens.
"A home from home"
8251 Telephone 3482

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let, at 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

8971

TO LET in English home, nicely furnished rooms with board, suitable for married couple or gentlemen, near Country Club, all modern conveniences. Telephone West 756.

8958

TO LET, well-furnished rooms, with or without board; also attic room. Apply to 35, Boone Road.

8950

AN English family desires to hear of a lady of quiet habits to join them in their home. Western district. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.

8947-M-8

TO LET, two large rooms with bathroom attached and verandah also, including one gas cooking stove. Apply to 25, North Szechuen Road.

8937

TO LET, very large room, also smaller room, with bathrooms attached, facing Race Course. Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling Well Road.

8901-M-5

TO LET, 28, Carter Road, one large bed-sitting-room, with bathroom attached, hot water, etc. Full board.

8838

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, one handsomely furnished Flat, containing 3 rooms, 2 Bathrooms and Encased Verandah. Superior Home, 6, Quinsan Gardens.

8946-M-9

TO LET, an unfurnished flat, consisting of two large rooms with bathroom attached, also large open verandah, facing south. Separate large kitchen and servants' quarters. Good locality, very cool in summer, and near Hongkew Park. Married couple preferred. Please apply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.

8921-M-9

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, small furnished bungalow at Peitaiho, for season. Apply to Box 384, THE CHINA PRESS.

8955-M-8

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commerical and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

1333

SITUATIONS WANTED

CAPABLE, energetic and experienced young man (Neutral) seeks employment. Speaks Chinese fluently; travelled throughout China. Excellent references. Apply to Box 389, THE CHINA PRESS.

8968-M-16

TWO Russian ladies seek positions, one as nurse to look after children or to look after the house; the other as governess to teach Russian. Apply to Miss Astafief, Kitaiskaja, Ulitza, No. 423 Harbin.

8956

WANTED work after 5 p.m. by energetic young man, fast typist, experienced in handling correspondence and in office organization. Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA PRESS.

8928

HARD-WORKING young man, five years office experience, good knowledge of shipping, Customs, piece goods, typewriting, &c., seeks position in Neutral office. A-1 references. Apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS.

8935-M-8

DANCING

PRIVATE LESSONS given in latest ballroom dances and variations by experienced teacher. Select evening classes. Apply to Box 362, THE CHINA PRESS.

8915

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a lady teacher for Chinese girl for English and music lessons, one to two hours daily, knowledge of Chinese unnecessary; one who knows gardening. Terms dollar an hour. Please state experience, to Box No. 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

8966-M-8

WANTED for Chefoo. A capable business manager: also an efficient clerk accustomed to export business. Britishers. Apply by letter to "J. M.", Palace Hotel.

8970-M-9

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, lessons in English from competent teacher. Reply, stating terms, to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS.

8964-M-7

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

8910

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, rooms for offices or showrooms, in immediate neighbourhood of Avenue Edward VII and the Bund. Moderate terms. Apply to Markt & Co., Shanghai, Ltd., 89-91, Rue Montauban.

8853

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a six-roomed house just completed, with greenhouse, stable, tennis lawn and fine Japanese garden, with many large and valuable trees, price Tls. 20,000. Apply to Box 387, THE CHINA PRESS.

8966-M-8

DIXWELL ROAD, house furniture, household effects, etc., complete, almost new, for sale. House can be taken over. Apply to Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS.

8944-M-7

WANTED, Ford car; will offer about $750 for good running-order machine. State particulars. Apply to Box 381, THE CHINA PRESS.

8948-M-8

FOR SALE, Barred Plymouth Rock chicken eggs for hatching. No stock for sale. T. M. Wilkinson, Foochow.

8886

WANTED, ladies' roller skates, must be in good condition and of good make. Apply to Box 390, THE CHINA PRESS.

8972-M-7

CALCULATING Slide Rule (Professor Fuller's), in case. Suitable for engineers, architects, etc. Practically new. Apply to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.

8973

WANTED, German sheep-dog, about six months old. Apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

8942-M-7

FOR SALE. Brougham, manufactured by I. Oldbury, Wednesbury, England. Practically new. Tastefully upholstered, Bevelled glass windows, strong brass English fittings throughout. Price moderate. Apply to Markt & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd., 89-91, Rue Montauban. Telephones 322 and 4257.

8953-M-7

TWO ENGLISHMEN HELD BY U. S. AUTHORITIES

Charge of Violating Neutrality Made Against Them In Hawaii

Honolulu, February 28.—Two Englishmen have been arrested by the American authorities here. They are charged with having secretly employed American soldiers here and sent them to Canada to serve. It is also charged against them that they were working under instructions from their government. They have confessed to the police that they sent 156 soldiers, giving each of them $140, and that their object was to let them train recruits for the army in Canada. Their action is a violation of American neutrality.

The British consul here says he has had no knowledge of the action of the two men.—*Asahi.*

Paid Them $20,000

Honolulu, February 28.—Two Englishmen have been charged with violating American neutrality. It is said that they employed 156 American soldiers, relieved from the garrison in Hawaii, and paid them $20,000. Except two, all these soldiers were sent to the battle-front in Europe. They have been prosecuted as violators of American neutrality. One of them confessed yesterday. The two were put in jail and were not allowed bill.—*Asahi.*

RUSSIA'S BUDGET

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 4.—The debate on the Budget in the Duma has terminated. The examination of the Bill of Military Censorship and details of the Budget estimates commences on Monday.

German Submarine Officers Slay Crews When Caught In Nets

New York, February 11.—That the crews of whatever German submarines may be entangled in the steel nets set by the British navy and trapped below the surface are killed by their own officers to avoid the slow death of suffocation, the report brought here by Dr. M. S. Inglis, a Canadian surgeon, connected with the Canadian Army Medical Service, who has just returned from England.

Doctor Inglis states that he has personally examined the bodies found by the British in seventeen German submarines, towed into port as prizes after being captured in the British nets. In each case, he says, after the underwater crafts have been opened, the members of the crews are found to be shot, each seaman with a bullet in his brain.

The belief is that the commanding officer kills his sailors and subordinates and then commits suicide, accepting this alternative to a slower but as certain a death.

The British are now using glass-bottomed boats in their scouting work for submarines.

PUNISH SWISS OFFICERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berne, March 3.—The two Swiss Colonels who were reported to the military authorities for disciplinary action have been sentenced to 20 days close arrest and placed on the unemployed list.